INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,848 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1979 Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 1-7 (34-Wednesday, misty early, fair later. LONDON: Tuesday, with sunny spells. Temp. 0-5 (32-41). Wednesday, cloudy. ANNEL: Rough. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy, possible rain. mp. 10-14 (50-57). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. —3-3 37).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	2.75 Din	Ireland	150 Lir.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 Lfr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	20 D.

...Andreotti ...Lites Loss ...f Parties

By Henry Tanner

...OME, Jan. 29 (NYT) — Pre... Giulio Andreotti defended the ...rd of his government in a state... ...t to parliament today but ac... ...wledged that the parliamentary ...ority that had backed his gov... ...ment since last March had ...sed to exist.

The Communist Party an... ...nced last Friday that it was ...hdrawing its support from the ...mier. Two other parties that had ...n backing the government, the ...ialists and Social Democrats, ...o have said that they want a ...nge in the government lineup.

...Andreotti is expected to sub... ...his resignation to President ...dro Pertini tomorrow without ...ting for the outcome of the par... ...nentary debate, for which his ...ech today was the opening shot.

...he government crisis is erupting ...time of mounting political ter... ...sm by the Red Brigades and ...r groups of the extreme left. In ...an this morning, one of the ...r dynamic members of the ...ecutor's office, Emilio Alessan... ...i, was shot dead at point-blank ...e. He was the third public serv... assassinated this month. Prima ...a, (Front Line), a group work... with the Red Brigades, took ...lit for the killing.

...Ir. Alessandrini, a magistrate in ...Milan prosecutor's office, was ...d by terrorists who calmly ...ed up to his car as he was wait... for a green light not far from ...school where he had just ...pped off his 6-year-old son.

...Ir. Pertini may ask Mr. An... ...rti to continue as head of a ...taker government while efforts ...being made to form a new gov... ...nent without the active backing ...he Communists. But the posi...

—Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

...itish Group Urges ...te on Metrication

...ONDON, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — ...itish anti-metrication group to... called on the government to ...a referendum before imposing ...nternational system of weights ...measures on the British people. ...e Imperial Charter group ...led in a petition with 100,000 ...atures at the prime minister's ...lence protesting moves toward ...ication. The petition was spon... ...d by a magazine, called This ...and, as part of its fight against ...t it calls "metric madness."



Associated Press

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Carter stand at attention during ceremony on White House lawn.

At White House Ceremony

Carter, Teng Acclaim New U.S.-China Link

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (IHT) — President Carter, amid glitter and pomp, today welcomed Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on "a day of reconciliation, when windows too long closed have been reopened."

"For our two nations," Mr. Carter told his guest in an open-air ceremony at the White House, "today is a time for reunion and new beginnings."

Mr. Teng, for whom the day also represented a fruition of his almost single-handed efforts to turn China toward the West and the United States, responded that "amicable cooperation" between the United States and China is "an important factor working for peace" both in Asia "and in the world as a whole."

Warning that "the world today is far from tranquil," Mr. Teng said the United States and China were "duty-bound to work together" to "maintain world peace."

"There are not only threats to peace, but the factors making for war are visibly growing," he said in the ceremony televised here nationally and beamed to China by satellite.

Observers took these words to be a warning of increasing Soviet military strength, which some see as a major reason for China's turning toward the United States after three decades of estrangement and conflict.

That message was underscored by publication today in The Washington Star of a Time magazine interview with Mr. Teng last week in which he called on the United States and Japan to join China in an alliance "to place curbs on the [Soviet] polar bear."

In the interview with Hedley Donovan, Time's editor, Mr. Teng called the Soviet Union "a hotbed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Khomeini May Return Tomorrow

Tehran Rioters Go on Rampage, Start Fires, Beat Police General

TEHRAN, Jan. 29 (AP) — Moslem rioters furious over the government's refusal to bow to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's leadership went on a vengeful rampage of arson in Tehran today. Later it was announced that Iran's airports would reopen, allowing the religious leader to return from his long exile.

As fires raged in southern Tehran, troops opened fire to scatter the angry mobs of protesters, and at least three persons were reported killed.

A gang pulled Lt. Gen. Taghi Latifi of the police from the back seat of his automobile, dragged him three blocks to the Tehran University campus, kicking and beating him along the way. A police spokesman later said the general was in a coma in a hospital. Rioters accused Gen. Latifi of having ordered security forces to shoot protesters yesterday.

The rioters, bent on ridding their country of "sinful" Western influences, set fire to a nightclub, a brewery, liquor stores and a pork-processing plant and attacked brothels.

In an incident late yesterday, a U.S. Air Force major was shot and wounded by an unknown assailant.

Khomeini Return Awaited

It appeared that Ayatollah Khomeini, architect of the anti-shah movement, might fly here from France as early as Wednesday.

For days authorities have blocked his planned triumphant homecoming by shutting down Iran's airports. But officials at Tehran airport said it and the country's other airports would reopen tomorrow, although they probably would not begin receiving planes until Wednesday.

At his home outside Paris, Ayatollah Khomeini's aides said he was ready to fly to Iran as soon as the airports reopened.

Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, who has hinted of plots by the Iranian military against Ayatollah Khomeini, said the 78-year-old Shiite Moslem leader could return to Iran as soon as his security could be assured.

But the ayatollah himself declared in a statement today: "We don't ask any security from Bakhtiar or anyone. God is the best protector of my safety."

Mr. Bakhtiar canceled plans to go on a peacemaking mission to Ayatollah Khomeini's exile headquarters near Paris because of the ayatollah's "unacceptable" condition that Mr. Bakhtiar first resign as premier.

"I will negotiate, but I will not resign," Mr. Bakhtiar said at a news conference. He said he was leaving "doors open" for an accommodation with Ayatollah Khomeini, who wants to replace Mr. Bakhtiar's government with a religiously oriented republic.

SAVAK Office Set Afire

Today's violence exploded in late afternoon and early evening after Moslem militants learned of Mr. Bakhtiar's latest reaction to the ayatollah's demands.

The rioting was centered in the poor district of southern Tehran, where mobs chanting "Death to Bakhtiar!" set fire to the Shokoufenou nightclub, Tehran's largest, a brewery, restaurants that serve liquor and five beer trucks. They threw furniture, including a heavy refrigerator, from the windows of what they said were brothels.

At nearby Kennedy Square, other rioters set fire to a regional office of SAVAK, the shah's secret police. State radio said they also set fire to a pork and sausage factory. Islam prohibits the eating of pork.

The rioting spread to 24th of Esfand Square, where 30 persons were killed in fighting between troops and protesters yesterday. It was near here that Gen. Latifi was attacked.

There were no reliable overall casualty reports today. One ambulance driver said he alone had transported three dead, and one hospital reported receiving three wounded persons, but the final casualty count was expected to be higher.

The U.S. officer who was wound-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

Lt. Gen. Taghi Latifi of the Iranian police is surrounded by demonstrators after he was dragged from his car in Tehran during anti-government rioting in the capital yesterday. He was beaten and later was reported to be in a coma in a hospital.

...itence Is Commuted

...arter Frees Patty Hearst ...n 'Parole-Like' Terms

...ASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI) ...President Carter today freed ...y Hearst from prison effective ...sday under "parole-like condi...," responding to pleas that the ...apped heiress who turned bank ...er had suffered enough.

...e White House announced ...Mr. Carter had approved a ...mmendation by the Depart...t of Justice that he commute ...e Hearst's seven-year sentence ...bank robbery to the time she ...idy has served — about 23 ...ths — and thus release her in ...for her scheduled Valentine's ...wedding ceremony.

...brief statement said that Mr. ...er had concurred with the Jus... Department's finding that Miss ...rst, 24, the victim of a stunning ...ical kidnapping by Sym...ese Liberation Army terrorists ...974, "needs no further rehabili...n . . . is no risk to the commu...and, on the contrary, she will ...law-abiding citizen."

White House Statement

...e White House statement said ...Hearst "has been punished ...tantially in that she has already ...d almost two years of incar...ion and her release would not ...the suffering she will experi... from invasions of her privacy ...the commercial exploitation of ...xperiences.

...t is the consensus of all of ...e most familiar with this case ...but for the extraordinary ...inal and personal offenses that ...petitioner suffered at the hands ...e SLA, she would not have be... a participant in the criminal ...for which she stands convict...

...onetheless, it added, President ...er was handing down the clem... subject to one year of "parole-conditions, including that she ...violate any criminal law, that ...ot associate with persons who ...a criminal record and that she ...possess firearms or other dan...s weapons."

...Hillsborough, Calif., the news...r heiress's mother, Mrs. Cathe... Hearst, said when informed in ...ice that Mr. Carter was about ...ee her daughter: "I'm just the happiest person in the world. She has suffered for five years. I can't believe that it's going to be over."

In San Francisco, Miss Hearst's father, the newspaper publisher Randolph Hearst, called President Carter's action a "politically courageous move, because there are people in this country who continue to believe that the only reason she is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



UPI

Patricia Hearst

Two-Hour Meeting Fails to Solve Dispute

Callaghan, Union Leaders Seek Accord

LONDON, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Prime Minister James Callaghan and principal trade union leaders met for two hours today and agreed to meet again to try and end the rash of pay disputes and crippling strikes, but they appeared still in deep disagreement over government efforts to keep an anti-inflation lid on pay increases.

Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, said afterward: "We told the prime minister very firmly we are not in the business of renegotiating wage norms. He said it's still the government's intention to get a norm as near 5 percent as possible."

He said no date was set for a new meeting, but that both sides agreed to meet again soon.

Mr. Callaghan has sought since last summer to get the unions to agree to keep pay increases this year near a ceiling of 5 percent. But the TUC has rejected any percentage "norm" or ceiling.

Mr. Murray's remarks showed the two sides were still far apart on this, but he added that "our aim is to seek agreement with the government — but not at any price on either side."

He said the unions agreed to try to keep tighter control over their own members "though we see no case for changes in the law on picketing."

There have been widespread charges that pickets during the current nationwide strikes have ignored union orders to allow food and other vital supplies through their lines.

The meeting came amid wage demands by a wide range of labor unions, including teachers, train engineers, water workers, coal miners and hospital and other public service employees.

Only the apparent weakening of the three-week-old strike of truck drivers promised some respite for the embattled Labor government.

Government officials said Mr. Callaghan reiterated the warning by Transport Secretary William Rodgers that the country is "fed to the teeth" with strikes and disruption.

Mr. Callaghan was said to have warned that unless there was an early end to astronomical pay demands — some as high as 50 percent — and union agreement with the government on a new pay and prices policy, the Labor Party would face disaster at the polls.

Election This Year

The government must hold new general elections by November, but there have been hints that the elections could be held as early as spring.

Mr. Rodgers, suggested yesterday that a temporary pay and price freeze might be the best method of averting a labor defeat at the polls.

Meanwhile, the strike by truck drivers — and their "secondary picketing" of plants, docks and industries not involved in the dispute with employers — appeared to be coming to an end.

Shop stewards in the southwest of the country yesterday recommended that drivers return to work and allow their dispute to go to arbitration "in the interests of the nation."

While the majority remained on strike, many firms and drivers have been concluding agreements for between $120 and $130 for a 40-hour week, thus putting trucks back on the roads and freeing some ports of secondary pickets.

The rail dispute, which stopped all trains during four one-day strikes in two weeks, also has been submitted to arbitration, with no further walkouts expected in the meantime.

French-German Jets Ordered by Nigeria

MUNICH, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Nigerian Air Force has ordered a dozen Franco-German-produced Alpha jet trainers, Dornier GMBH said today.

A company spokesman said the order for delivery 1981-1982 was signed here and is worth about 150 million marks ($80 million). The Alpha is scheduled to replace outdated Czechoslovak-built L-29 trainers that Nigeria now uses, he said. The twin-jet Alphas are built by Dornier and Dassault.

Iranian Religious Leader Has Many Groups of Foes

Khomeini's Power Said to Be Overstated

By R.W. Apple Jr.

TEHRAN, Jan. 29 (NYT) — When Ramsey Clark, the former attorney general, returned last week from a visit to Iran, he said that 99 percent of its people support Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the charismatic Moslem leader who hopes to return from exile soon. As seen from Tehran, that was an overstatement and an oversimplification.

It is unarguably true that the gaunt, intransigent, 78-year-old sage with a flowing white beard commands more popular affection than any Iranian in decades. He gets most of the credit for driving Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who was detested of late by most of his subjects, into at least temporary exile. If he says "march," his followers march; if he says "keep calm," they keep calm.

Every revolution needs its symbol and the ayatollah fills that role. In a society morbidly fascinated by martyrdom, his own suffering has earned him great respect and the unofficial title of "imam," after the first 12 Shiite leaders, most of whom met violent deaths.

But it has not earned him the respect of everyone. Several groups remain suspicious of, or hostile to, him. Some — such as substantial segments of the army and many wealthy, Westernized Iranians — long for the return of the shah. Others, including much of the middle class, Iran's silent minority, welcome the shah's departure and hope that the excesses of his later years will soon fade into dim memory, but they support the moderate, gradualist course espoused by Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar. They call themselves "constitutionalists."

Rally of Moderates

"These people don't want one dictatorship to be replaced by another dictatorship," said a lawyer, one of more than 50,000 moderates at a pro-Bakhtiar rally Thursday. "We resent the idea that Khomeini is the only patriot, with a monopoly on national virtue." It is hard to say how many Iranians are antagonistic or indifferent to the ayatollah, but 15 to 20 percent would be a conservative guess.

Behind his solid facade of support there are enormous differences, seldom expressed in public. There is a gulf between the religious groups and the secular parties, which saw the ayatollah as an empty vessel into which they would pour their own ideas and ambitions.

Few politicians of the National Front dream of an Islamic republic. They want a parliamentary democracy. But, lacking a popular following, they have been forced to mute their voices and follow his lead for the time being. To a degree, this is true even of Mehdi Bazargan, the politician with the closest ties to the religious leaders, who has been outraged by, but powerless to deflect, the ayatollah's insistence on returning to Iran before a basic understanding is reached with the Bakhtiar government and, more importantly, the army commanders.

Among the religious, there are equally serious differences. Ayatollah Khomeini is rather resented by other ayatollahs — Kezem Shariatmadari of Qum, Hazarat Shirazi of Mashad and Mahmoud Taleghani of Tehran — for reasons including professional jealousy (Ayatollah Khomeini is junior to some of them) and disagreement over tac-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

In Event of Long Iranian Supply Crisis

Western Oil-Sharing Plan Re-Examined

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Jan. 29 (IHT) — The International Energy Agency (IEA) is dusting off a multinational oil-sharing plan to put into effect if Iranian developments cause a supply crisis, but agency officials here appeared confident today that the foreseeable oil shortfall could be met without rationing supplies among industrial countries.

The current shortfall in production amounts to an estimated 2 million barrels a day. All of Iran's total production of 5 million barrels a day is stopped, but other oil-exporting states, notably Saudi Arabia, have increased their production to take up some of the slack.

IEA officials said they "expect no real practical impact on oil availability until March" when the last Iranian-loaded tankers reach port. By then, they expect a seasonal downturn in demand. Any collective Western belt-tightening measures can be decided then, they said, at the annual meeting of the governing body of the IEA, an intergovernmental agency set up here by the main oil-importing countries after the 1973-74 oil embargo.

Despite the officials' reassuring tone, other reports today described panicky dealers driving up prices for spot crude by $4 a barrel this month.

Extra Saudi Oil

Saudi Arabia, however, reportedly intends to produce an extra 1 million barrels a day of oil until March to ease the Iranian-caused shortage. Saudi Arabia's new production ceiling of 9.5 million barrels a day will be reviewed quarterly, according to the Middle East Economic Survey. Saudi Arabia, whose production reportedly reached 10 million barrels daily at times in January, has been a key factor in limiting the shortfall to 2 million barrels. Iraq and Kuwait reportedly also have raised exports.

The shock has also been absorbed by the high stocks of oil built up in Western countries last fall in anticipation of the oil-price increases. The 19 International Energy Agency countries — all the major non-Communist industrial countries except France — have 375 million tons of crude oil in storage, the equivalent of four months of imports.

The energy agency analysts went on alert this month, stepping up their monitoring of supplies and stocks. Iranian crude went mainly to the United States and Japan, followed by European countries. About one-tenth of Iran's oil production was supplied to Israel and South Africa, which are not members of the International Energy Agency.

The loss of Iranian crude, IEA officials hope, will be spread out among countries in proportion to their overall oil needs by means of informal arrangements among the oil companies. "The companies did a pretty good job during the 1973 crisis, and they apparently were fair when Iranian production dried up temporarily last fall," a source said.

On a $10-million computer, an IEA team tracks current transactions and stock levels on the basis of confidential information supplied by companies and governments — and occasionally plays "war games" to find out how consuming governments and oil companies would react in a choking oil shortage. (The proceedings are watched by lawyers to insure that anti-trust laws are not violated or commercial secrets leaked.)

As a last resort, the IEA's Emergency Management Organization could ration oil among the 19 member countries. France, although not a member, would be effectively covered through the European Economic Community, which belongs to the IEA.

Oil supplies would be parceled out to countries in proportion to their needs based on their previous consumption, and the IEA emergency plan would impose a series of energy-saving measures designed to cut oil demand by 7 percent initially, then by 10 percent.

The plan can be triggered by a 7-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Madrid Reports Arrest of Judge's Confessed Killer

MADRID, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Security officials said today that they have arrested the confessed assassin of Supreme Court Justice Miguel Cruz Cuenca — one of the highest ranking victims of terrorism in Spain.

National Security Director Mariano Nicolas said that Adolfo Caballero, 21, a member of the leftist organization GRAPO — The Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Resistance Group — had been caught Friday and had confessed to firing the shots that killed Judge Cuenca Jan. 9. Three other members of the group also were arrested and one of them was believed to have killed a Madrid policemen, Mr. Nicholas said.

Meanwhile, the Basque separatist group ETA — Basque Homeland and Liberty — continued its attacks. Three civil guards escorting a truckload of 200 kilograms of dynamite in the Basque region were wounded today by a remote-controlled bomb that exploded under their jeep.

News Analysis

For Moscow, a Veil of Doubt Lifts in Iran

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (NYT) — If the Soviet Union emerges with increased influence in Iran after the struggle between opponents and supporters of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi is over, it will be through little effort of its own.

Even as an imperfect mirror, the Soviet press has reflected the Kremlin's considerable indecision over the last three months about where events in Iran were moving and whom the Soviet Union should back.

Only now is it clear that Moscow has decided that the shah is finished and is gambling that the key leader in the immediate future will not be Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar but rather Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled Moslem leader.

The Russians seem as surprised as the Americans at the explosion of resentment and opposition that drove the shah from his country. The Russians also seem to be maneuvering into a position that will give them hope of being on friendly terms with the ayatollah if he becomes Iran's dominant figure.

For months, the Soviet press treated the enlarging protest as a passing social phenomenon — justified resentment against capitalist exploitation, perhaps, but not the fault of their good neighbor the shah.

It was not until early December, well after the opposition to the shah had reached the critical point, that the Soviet press began reporting that he had fallen into disfavor at home.

It was not until Dec. 29 that Moscow radio's Persian-language propaganda broadcasts to Iran began reporting that the shah had become the target of the rioters.

And it was not until Wednesday — a week after the shah's departure — that Izvestia, the government newspaper here, made the final break and denounced the shah as a corrupt dictator who had brutally repressed his people.

"The Shah of Shahs," it said, was "propped up for many years by American dollars." And, it could have added, by trade and economic agreements with the Soviet Union. Deprived of their normal supplies of Iranian natural gas, Soviet Azerbaijan and Armenia are shivering this winter.

The degree to which the Kremlin prized stability over subjugation in Iran has been obscured recently in its public posturing. On Nov. 19, Leonid Brezhnev warned against "outside interference, especially military interference," in Iran by the United States.

This month, the dominant theme in the Soviet press has been the supposed threat of a U.S.-supported coup by the shah's army, and as if to remind the United States that the Soviet Union was also capable of intervening, Izvestia noted on Jan. 5 that Soviet-Iranian relations were still governed by the Soviet-Persian treaty of Feb. 26, 1921.

The treaty provides that "Russia shall have the right to advance her troops into the Persian interior for the purpose of carrying out the military operations necessary for its defense" if "a third party should attempt to carry out a policy of usurpation by means of armed intervention in Persia, or if such power should desire to use such territory as a base of operations against Russia."

To the United States, the most offensive aspect of recent Soviet propaganda is its anti-Americanism. Reports on Moscow radio, in the Moscow press and on a clandestine Persian-language "National Voice of Iran" beamed from Baku in Soviet Azerbaijan have accused the Central Intelligence Agency of sending in scores of agents to try and prop up the shah and have also charged United States Army generals with conspiring in a coup to restore him.

The American Embassy here protested against the Baku station's charges after New Year's Day, saying they were "inflammatory" and stirred up anti-Americanism in Iran.

The impression has been fostered abroad that all Iran listens breathlessly for its daily instructions from Soviet radio, which broadcasts 45 minutes a day. But a recent Western intelligence report noted that there is no evidence that the broadcasts incited Iranians to violence.

"No material has been monitored," the report said, "providing instructions on organization of demonstrations, lessons in the manufacture of guerrilla weapons or other guidance of that nature."

The Baku radio called on Iranian soldiers last week to establish "revolutionary councils" and resist "treachery" by their commanders. But the outlawed Iranian Communist Party's call for an "armed struggle" against the Bakhtiar government was not even mentioned.

Moscow's activities in Iran cannot be determined here. But the best informed Western diplomats do not believe the Russians stirred up the trouble that brought down the shah. The official Soviet position seems to be one of acceptance. A reading of the situation in December apparently persuaded the Soviet leaders that no one could reverse the tide against the shah, so they have ridden with it.

Now they have gambled that the ayatollah will eventually win. *Religion hardly occupies a privileged* position in the atheistic Soviet state, and the roots of the ayatollah's Shiite Islam have withered in the region near Iran after years of Marxist drought.

Yet even the local press there began last week to praise the ayatollah for his years of battle against "imperialism" and for social justice in Iran.

On Wednesday, the Soviet youth newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda, published an analysis that took the final step and gave official blessing to the religious movement in Iran as a key element in the shah's overthrow.

The ayatollah, the paper said in columns otherwise reserved for denunciations of religious superstition among Soviet youth, "has boldly thrown down a challenge to tyranny and foreign dictatorship that expresses the wishes and aspirations of the Iranian people."

How long the 78-year-old Moslem leader will remain in Moscow's good graces probably depends on how long he manages to embody these "wishes and aspirations." Whatever the Kremlin does to influence the course of the movement against the shah, up to now it seems to have had little more influence than the United States.

Khomeini's Power Seen As Overstated, Simplified

(Continued from Page 1)

tics and objectives. It is reliably reported that Ayatollah Shariatmadari was recently so disillusioned that he talked of leaving the holy city and going home to Tabriz.

Both politicians and religious leaders lack real control over the mass of the people, so Ayatollah Khomeini is indispensable to both. It is not the venerable Moslem wise men, basically, who have made the revolution go, but thousands of young mullahs and theological students who made phone calls, ran duplicating machines, organized mosques, painted banners. They are far more radical, far more attuned to reborn Islamic militancy, than the ayatollahs.

Money Barrel

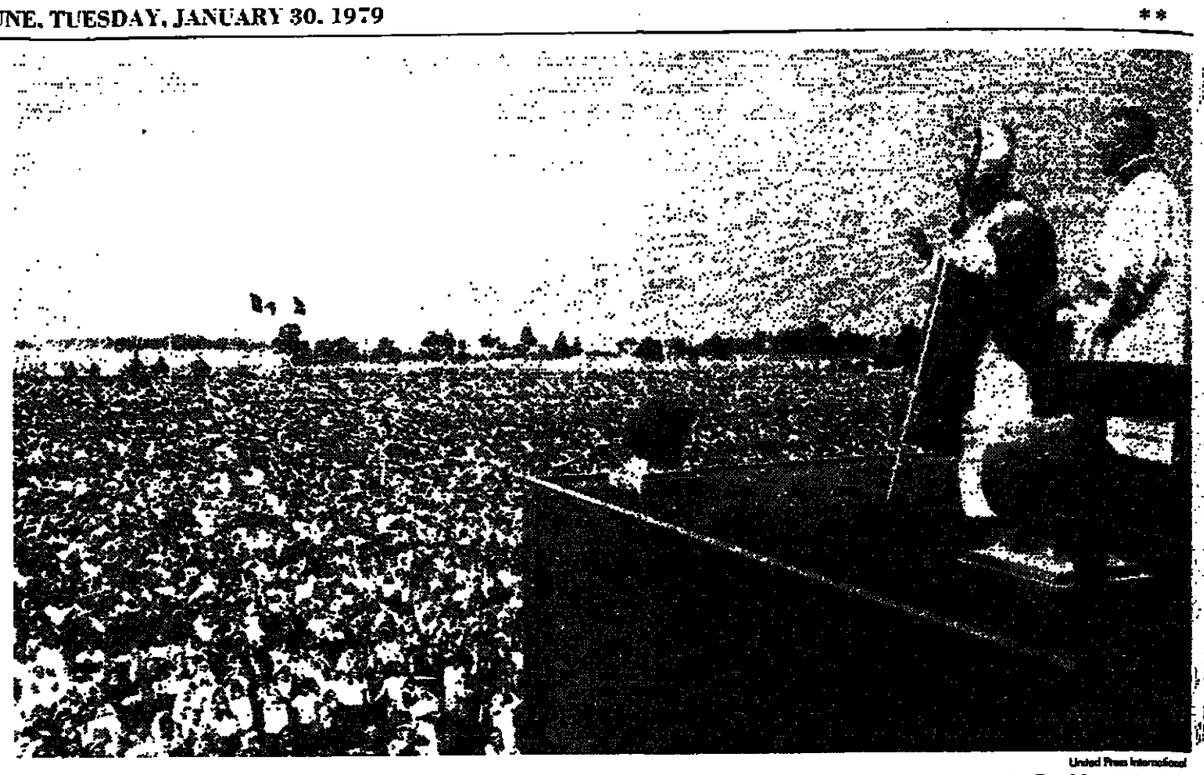
When Ayatollah Shariatmadari briefly began making moderate noises in interviews with Western correspondents, they termed him an American stooge. Working people see the elderly middle-class intellectuals of the National Front as part of the problem, not the solution. "We have suspected all along that the opposition politicians just wanted to put their hands in the money barrel instead of the shah's," said a truck driver who marched in an anti-government parade a week ago. "That's why we want Khomeini. He will take power from north Tehran and give it to us for a change."

When and if the ayatollah returns, he will have to deal with his religious peers, the civilian politicians, a newly active leftist movement in the streets and a populace waiting for its marching orders.

Consider the difficulties the Moslem divine will face with one small, politically hyperactive group, Tehran's university students. All of them describe themselves as Khomeini supporters, but they are in fact a mixed bag of Islamic extremists, Trotskyites, constitutionalists, anarchists and Moscow-manipulated Marxists. "I'm not sure he knows how much he will be circumscribed," a Western diplomat said.

A few months hence, Ayatollah Khomeini may seem a less central figure than he does today. At his age, his strength is limited. It is possible that, in the explosive climate to which he will be returning, he could be killed. If he lives, he will find it difficult to play a central part in governing the new Iran.

He is too old and too unfamiliar with the techniques of statecraft. ("That is a subject for study," he tells journalists who ask specific policy questions. Or: "You will have to ask the experts that.") In the short term, however, he is the man whose attitudes and actions shape those of all the others.



United Press International

About 200,000 persons listen as the pope celebrates mass from a 30-foot-high altar at Polofox Seminary in Puebla, Mexico.

Many Came From Remote Mountain Towns in Oaxaca State

Pope Hailed by 700,000 Indians in Mexican Village

CUILAPAN, Mexico, Jan. 29 (AP) — Pope John Paul II, carrying a big Mexican straw hat, waved his arms like a triumphant hero as hundreds of Indians shouted rythmic greeting in an Indian dialect today in this tiny town in southern Mexico.

The pope had the straw hat in his hand when he stepped from a Mexican government helicopter in front of a 17th-century monastery which is the dominant feature of Cuilapan.

Indians from the Zapotec, Mixtec and other tribes chanted his name as he made his way to a raised platform in front of the old structure. Thousands of Indians had camped on the field overnight. Police estimated that 700,000 gathered to hear the pope.

The pope did not put the straw hat on, but some clergymen with him wore the wide-brimmed hats.

"Peace to you who are in Christ," the pope said in Spanish.

Local Dialects

The tribes in southern Mexico live in remote mountain valleys. Many still speak their local dialects and could not understand what the Polish-born pope was saying when he spoke Spanish.

He blessed those who had come from so many places, "heirs of the blood and culture of your noble ancestors, especially the Mixtecs and the Zapotecs." He said the church cares about them, that the church is concerned for the welfare of all mankind.

"Beloved brothers. My presence among you is an authentic sign of this universal concern of the church," he added.

The pope was often interrupted during his speech with shouts of "Viva Juan Pablo Segundo." The salute was also chanted in Zapotec.

After the visit to Cuilapan, a town of 2,500 a few kilometers south of Oaxaca, capital of the state of Oaxaca, he returned to Oaxaca for a motorcade, a blessing of the crippled and a mass at the old Oaxaca cathedral.

At Oaxaca Airport, an Indian draped a huge flower chain around the pope's neck. The flowers reached to his knees. A dozen Indian dancers, performing to the sound of reed instruments, danced for him.

Pope's Blessing

In central Oaxaca, 400 crippled persons waited for the pope's blessing. Ernesto Villegas Soto sat in a wheelchair to which he has been confined for six years after a car accident.

"I have many children to feed and I cannot work," he said. "It is driving me crazy. I believe the pope has come to bring me peace."

Manuela Diaz Balderas, 70, waited near the main square in Oaxaca for the pope to pass by. She had made a 12-hour bus ride from San Cristobal de Las Casas and had sat most of the night on the plaza.

"It is incredible," said Jesus Maria Calderon. "People in my neighborhood have been talking about this for days."

"It is something that stays in the heart forever," said Wenceslao Paniagua Gutierrez, a government worker.

In an address yesterday in Puebla, the pope warned priests and bishops that the church must stay out of politics and that it should seek justice by spiritual means. He told 250 bishops that the church should serve as "the voice of human conscience."

Andreotti Cites Loss of Majority Backing

(Continued from Page 1)

tions of the two principal parties — Christian Democrats and Communist — leave little room for maneuver.

The Communists have said in effect that they will back the new government only if they are given ministerial posts for the first time since the months immediately following the war. The Christian Democrats, through party leader Benigno Zaccagnini, have ruled out such a course. If no compromise is found, Mr. Pertini may have to dissolve parliament and call new elections. Normally, elections would not be due until 1981.

Mr. Andreotti, in his speech, refuted Communist charges that his government and the Christian-Democratic party had failed to consult adequately with their partners in the parliamentary alliance. This was one of the main reasons given by the Communists for their withdrawal from the majority. Mr. Andreotti cited a series of economic successes such as a drastic improvement of the balance of payments and reduction of unemployment to underline his claim that his 10-month-old government had been a success. He appealed to the Communists and to the other parties to permit continuity of the country's economic planning in spite of the government crisis.

He conceded that his government had not yet won the battle against terrorism. The Communists have pledged to back the government in the fight against terrorism regardless of political disagreements.

Carter, Teng Hail New U.S.-China Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

of war," deplored what he saw as the U.S. "strategic retreat" and strongly opposed a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty.

In today's first meeting between Mr. Carter and the Mr. Teng, which lasted an hour and 20 minutes, the president was believed to have made a strong defense of his administration's commitment to a strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

While the Chinese are concerned at a reported Soviet military buildup on China's frontier, U.S. officials have expressed apprehension about China's continuing military buildup near its border with Vietnam. Vietnam, with Soviet support, has overrun Cambodia, which is backed by China.

To Meet Legislators

Tomorrow, Mr. Teng meets on Capitol Hill with senators and congressmen, some of whom are pressing President Carter to extract a pledge from Peking that it will not use force against Taiwan to achieve reunification.

Mr. Carter's words of welcome today made an apparent allusion to the Taiwan problem, when he said:

"We expect that normalization of relations between our two countries will help to produce an atmosphere in the Asian and Pacific area in which the right of all peoples to live in peace will be enhanced."

The 19-gun White House ceremony, held in windy, 39-degree weather, was disrupted by two demonstrators who shouted, among other things, "Teng Hsiao-ping, you are a murderer," before being removed by the police. The two, Keith Kozimoto, 28, of New York, and Sonja Ransom, 26, of Seattle, both described as Maoists, were in the press section and were said to have press credentials.

Hundreds of other demonstrators — ranging from Maoists opposing Mr. Teng's leadership to Taiwanese opposing the establishment of full U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations — chanted slogans and waved banners from in front of the White House during Mr. Teng's arrival.

Security Precautions

Strengthened police details are prepared for Mr. Teng's visit here. Other security precautions are planned for cities the Chinese leader is to visit — Atlanta, Houston and Seattle — on his nine-day U.S. tour.

In his formal greeting, President Carter said:

"We share in the hope which springs from reconciliation and the anticipation of a common journey. . . We expect that normalization will help to move us together toward a world of diversity and of peace. . .

"We particularly welcome the opportunity to exchange students and scholars and to improve our trade, technological, scientific and cultural contacts. We are eager for you and your people to see and to experience our nation, and for our people to experience yours."

Mr. Carter recalled a visit to China 30 years ago, in which he met "friendship and hospitality." He added:

"But history also teaches us that our peoples have not always dealt with each other wisely. For the past century and more, our relations have often been marred by misunderstanding, false hopes and even war.

"Let us pledge together that both the United States and China will exhibit the understanding, patience and persistence which will be needed in order for our new relationship to survive."

Mr. Carter noted that yesterday was the Lunar New Year, "the traditional time of new beginnings for the Chinese people [when] you open all doors and windows to give access to beneficent spirits. . .

"For our two nations today is a time for reunion and new beginnings. It's a day of reconciliation, when windows too long closed have been reopened."

Mr. Teng said he brought a message of friendship.

"The history of friendly contacts between our two peoples goes back for nearly 200 years, and. . . although there was a period of unpleasantness between us for 30 years, normal relations. . . have at last been restored thanks to the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples. In this respect, President Carter's far-sighted decision played a key role. . .

"We will be exploring with your government leaders and with friends in all walks of life ways to develop our contacts and cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields.

"Normalization opens up broad vistas for developing these contacts and cooperation to our mutual benefit."

However, he said, the meaning of such normalization goes well beyond bilateral matters.

"Amicable cooperation between two major countries situated on opposite shores of the Pacific is undoubtedly an important factor working for peace in this area and in the world as a whole," he continued.

"The world today is far from tranquil. There are not only threats to peace, but the factors making for war are visibly growing. The people of the world have the urgent task of redoubling their efforts to maintain world peace, security and stability, and our two countries are duty-bound to work together and make our due contribution to that end."

Tonight, President and Mrs. Carter are hosts at a state dinner for Mr. Teng and his wife. Former President Richard Nixon, who in 1971 opened discussions with China, will be a guest. Mr. Nixon, is returning to the White House for the first time since he resigned in 1974, arrived here last night amid tight security and little fanfare.

Mr. Teng dined last night at the home of presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Iran Riots Continue

(Continued from Page 1)

ed was identified as Maj. Larry Davis of Missouri, assigned to the U.S. Military Advisory Group in Iran. Maj. Davis was reported in satisfactory condition in a hospital.

A U.S. military spokesman said Maj. Davis was shot by an unknown assailant as he headed back to his Tehran quarters from a friend's home. The major, who was in civilian clothes, fired back, but it was not known whether he hit the gunman.

The military spokesman described the shooting as apparently a random attack by an anti-Western Iranian.

Besides the violent protests in Tehran, the official Pars news agency reported peaceful demonstrations in the cities of Hamadan, Kerman and Qom, where 300,000 people marched in support of a speedy return for Ayatollah Khomeini from almost 15 years in exile.

The Moslem leader contends that Mr. Bakhtiar's government is "illegal" because it was appointed by the "illegal" shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, just before the monarch was forced into an indefinite stay abroad two weeks ago, climaxing a year-long campaign of anti-government strikes and mass protest orchestrated by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Mr. Bakhtiar has been trying to reach some kind of accommodation with the ayatollah. There have been persistent reports of behind-the-scenes negotiations among the key factions in the Iranian crisis, including the army.

The shah has been in seclusion in Morocco for the last week. An aide says the monarch and his family will stay there for at least three more weeks.

Western Agency Studies Emergency Oil-Crisis Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

percent shortfall in any member country's oil supply or in the collective availability of oil to IEA countries. This shortfall is determined by comparing the available oil supply against the average monthly consumption during the previous year. Because consumption has tended to rise, this formula means that the actual gap between supply and demand might have to reach 10 percent before the plan was set in motion.

Even if a 7-percent threshold was reached, elements of judgement — like the probable duration of the crisis measured against oil stocks — have to be weighed, officials said. If the IEA secretariat here declares a crisis, however, the decision can only be overturned by a majority vote of member countries. The 110-person IEA secretariat would be beefed up with the companies' supply technicians and with government officials assigned to pool information and keep the oil flowing.

The United States and all other IEA countries have passed legislation giving legal weight to IEA directives once its Emergency Management Organization takes charge. In extreme circumstances, the IEA plan could conceivably oblige the United States to export some of its domestic oil production to help worse-off IEA member countries, but this situation would only arise in the event of a huge world loss.

Operational details would be kept secret, sources said, but the rules and the results would be clear. Besides directing the available oil where it was most needed, the goal of the operation would be to "prevent international political power plays and internal political squabbles caused by the shortage," a source said.

While confident that the IEA can spare Western countries much of the friction aroused by the 1973-74 crisis, officials indicated that they would only advise bureaucratic rationing in a similar crisis.

Even a prolonged loss of Iran's production would be unlikely to reach the 7-percent threshhold. IEA officials appeared optimistic that the foreseeable shortfall could be met by additional production from other countries, some conservation measures in importing countries, some depletion of existing inventories and some quiet oil company moves to spread the burden.

The same officials, however, agreed that it is hard to forecast Iran's oil future. Even assuming the emergence of an Iranian regime which sought to maximize oil sales, it would be an uphill job requiring months or several years to restore Iranian production to its former level, they said.

Patty Hearst To Be Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

being set free is because of her name.

"The truth of the matter, of course, is that she was kidnapped because of her name and her name was responsible for her severe sentence," Mr. Hearst said.

Miss Hearst's original sentence would have expired on March 10, 1984. She would not have been eligible for ordinary parole until this July.

The granting of executive clemency concluded five years of traumatic experiences for Miss Hearst that began Feb. 5, 1974, when self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army revolutionaries took her at gunpoint from her Berkeley, Calif., apartment in the nation's most shocking and highly publicized political kidnapping.

Later testimony showed that her captors kept her locked in a closet much of the time as they dickered for ransom from her father.

Miss Hearst eventually issued statements announcing she had joined their cause under the revolutionary nickname "Tania." After her capture in 1975, she was convicted of participating in a bank robbery on April 15, 1974, in San Francisco that netted the terrorist group $10,960.

The Justice Department spent four months reviewing her case against the background of a growing wave of public sentiment in favor of her release.

Her supporters — including more than 50 members of Congress and a number of celebrities, including John Wayne and Ronald Reagan — argued that her kidnappers terrorized her into joining their bank robbery and that, in any case, the time she has served is punishment enough.

Miss Hearst has been confined most recently at the Federal Correctional Institution in Pleasanton, Calif., where she announced plans to marry her former bodyguard, Bernard Shaw, 30, on Valentine's Day whether she is in or out of prison.

Officer Accused In Athens Blasts

ATHENS, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — A lieutenant colonel of the Greek gendarmerie has been accused by an Athens public prosecutor of involvement in a recent series of bombings here, a judiciary official said today.

He said Col. Dracoulis Boudiklaris had been summoned by the public prosecutor to make a plea and answer the charges. Nine persons, including two army officers, have been remanded in custody on similar charges, while four others are still at large. All are alleged to belong to an extreme rightist group.

The charges said that the 13 persons and Col. Boudiklaris were responsible for explosions which included 50 caused by home-made bombs in Athens on Dec. 17. More than 20 persons were hurt, and several buildings were damaged, police said.

3½ Years Asked For Defender of Baader Radicals

STUTTGART, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — A 3½-year jail term was demanded today for lawyer Klaus Croissant, who defended members of the Baader-Meinhof guerrilla gang at their trials for murder and bank robbery.

Public prosecutor Udo Heissler also demanded a five-year legal ban on the 48-year-old Stuttgart attorney, who is charged with running an information network between jailed urban guerrillas and those still at large.

During the nine-month hearing, Mr. Croissant has denied the charges, saying that he carried messages only between jailed members of the group. Mr. Croissant, arrested in June, 1975, jumped bail in July, 1977, and fled to France, asking political asylum. His extradition four months later, after a decision by the French Supreme Court, caused an outcry from the left.

Defense lawyers are to make their final plea next week. A verdict is expected in mid-February.

Moi in Addis Ababa

NAIROBI, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi arrived in Addis Ababa today for talks with Ethiopia's Marxist military rulers about bilateral cooperation and their fear of Somali intentions in the Horn of Africa, the Ethiopian news agency reported.

Girl Sniper, 16, Kills 2, Hurts 8 At U.S. School

From Wire Dispatches

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 29 — A 16-year-old girl firing a semi-automatic rifle into an elementary school yard today killed two adults and wounded eight students and a policeman. Dead were Cleveland Elementary School Principal Burton Wrage, 50, and custodian Mike Suchar, 30.

Police said all the shots were fired within a few minutes shortly before 9 a.m. from the girl's house across the street from the school. They said that the girl, with whom they were prepared to negotiate but whom they described as "extremely distraught," had access to up to up 600 rounds of ammunition. Police surrounded the house and evacuated the school and nearby houses.

The girl, identified only as Brenda, telephoned the San Diego Tribune during the incident. "I just wanted to," she was quoted as saying. "I don't like Mondays — this livens up the day. . .I have to go now. I just shot a pig, and I want to shoot some more."

The wounded children were aged 10 to 14; hospitals said their conditions ranged from good to serious. A police officer suffered a neck wound and was reported in critical condition.

Outlook Bright As the Chinese Welcome 4676

HONG KONG, Jan. 29 (UPI) — China yesterday welcomed 4676, the Year of the Goat, good for business and matrimony, with firecrackers and a reception for 30,000 people led by Premier Hua Kuo-feng in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

Fan Shui-tong, an astrologer who made no mention of Peking's romance with Washington, predicted that travel for business purposes should bring lucrative results and said a Goat Year is particularly propitious for nuptials.

In addition to Mr. Hua and party Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying and Li Hsien-nien, other state leaders joined with the crowd ranging from children to grandparents in watching a program of songs, opera, ballet, acrobatics and folk dances.

Dayan in France For 2-Day Visit

PARIS, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today began an official two-day visit to France during which he will confer with Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

Mr. Dayan's visit was the first to France by an Israeli Cabinet minister since Menachem Begin became prime minister nearly two years ago.

Communist 'Remolding' Called Success

China Restores Civil Rights to Landlords

HONG KONG, Jan. 29 (UPI) — China today restored civil rights to landlords who, during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s, were considered representative of the evils of capitalism.

On Friday the government also had announced that former capitalists would be able to recover confiscated bank accounts and property.

The Chinese news agency said that China would restore rights to "remolded landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements."

During the political turbulence of that period in the 1960s, "landlord" was considered a label representing the ills of capitalism. Their homes and property were confiscated in addition to the belongings of other capitalists.

The latest acts of liberalization were seen as part of China's drive toward rapid modernization.

The Communist Party Central Committee said: "Since the completion of land reform and rural collectivization, the landlords and rich peasants have undergone remolding through manual labor for two or three decades and the great majority of them have become laboring people who earn their own living."

Russia Names Arms Aide

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — Pavel Finogenov was appointed Soviet minister of the defense industry, Tass reported today. Mr. Finogenov was first deputy to the previous minister, Sergei Zverev, who died last month.

The announcement followed a series of major changes in which the committee restored the rights, jobs and private property of former capitalists.

However the committee noted the necessity of rehabilitating "the extremely few landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements who have really not yet remolded well, and to implement the principle of giving them a way out," with their designations removed when they have reformed.

The Ministry of Public Security issued a statement emphasizing that those "landlords" who have the designation removed "should no longer be referred to as such." They will be called commune members or workers and have the same rights as others.

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Says Secret Work Continued Into 1970s

Author Disputes CIA on Mind-Control

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP) — Despite assurances last year m Central Intelligence Director nsfield Turner that the CIA's nd-control program was phased t more than a decade ago, the in- ligence agency has come up with w documents indicating that the rk went on into the 1970s, ac- rding to a new book.

John Marks, the author of the ok, said the CIA mind-control earchers did apparently drop ir much publicized MK-UL- A drug-testing program. But y replaced it, according to Mr. rks, with another supersecret avioral-control project under agency's Office of Research and velopment.

This program used a cover or- ization set up in the 1960s out- Boston, headed by Dr. Edwin nd, the founder of Polaroid, who ed as a "figurehead." Mr. Marks d in his book. The project inves- ated such research as genetic engineering, development of new strains of bacteria, and mind control.

The book identifies the Massachusetts proprietary organization headed by Dr. Land as the Scientific Engineering Institute. The CIA-funded institute was originally set up as a radar and technical research company in the 1950s and shifted over to mind-control experiments in the 1960s, according to the book. Dr. Land could not be reached for comment.

Testimony Contradicted

In testimony last year before a Senate committee, Adm. Turner indicated that most of the CIA's mind-control work ended in the 1960s, with the exception of a few scattered programs. According to Mr. Marks, however, the Massachusetts program was a full-scale one and just as secret as the earlier MK-ULTRA project.

A CIA spokesman said yesterday that the intelligence agency had not reviewed Mr. Marks' book and would make no comment until it did.

In his book, Mr. Marks said he learned of the program last year when the CIA notified him that it had located 130 boxes of material on the project after he filed a Freedom of Information Act request.

Mr. Marks, a former State Department intelligence officer and frequent CIA critic, is the author of "The Search for the 'Manchurian Candidate,' " which is scheduled to be release next month. The book is based on about 16,000 pages of information on the MK-ULTRA and other mind-control experiments that were released in 1977 and 1978.

Money From CIA Front

In researching the material, Mr. Marks said he found that CIA mind-control researchers trained secret police in Uruguay and South Korea, and funded an extensive program of LSD and shock-treatment research at McGill University in Montreal.

According to the book, Dr. Ewen Cameron, at the Allen Memorial Institute at McGill, ran the experiments funded by the CIA. Dr. Cameron, who died in 1967, received the money through the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, another CIA front. It is unknown if he was aware that the money came from the CIA.

Mr. Marks said the experiments at McGill included giving unknowing subjects with mental problems massive doses of LSD and subjecting them to long-term shock treatment in an effort to "depattern" them and plant new behavior methods in their minds. About half of the subjects were left with long-term amnesia from the treatment, which had little beneficial effect, Mr. Marks said.

In addition, the CIA, under its MK-SEARCH project, funded a Baltimore biological laboratory run by a former CIA agent to insure that the agency had a "quick delivery" germ warfare capability, the Marks book reports. The project was kept secret even from the Army, which had its own germ warfare center at Fort Detrick, Md., where the CIA also was doing research.

Arithmetical Boner

According to the book, the CIA's far-reaching drug-research program, which eventually involved 80 universities and other institutions, was set off in part because of a mathematical error by an agency analyst.

In 1951, the author says, word reached the CIA that the Soviet Union had purchased 50 million doses of LSD from the Swiss Sandoz company. In fact, the amount involved was only 50 doses of the hallucinogen. But Mr. Marks said CIA officials were so alarmed at the potential of the purchase they stepped up their own fledgling drug program and rushed two agents to Switzerland with $240,000 in a black bag to buy 100 million LSD doses for themselves.

The deal fell through, the book says, because startled Sandoz officials admitted they didn't have enough LSD to meet the CIA request.

Mr. Marks, along with former CIA agent Victor Marchetti, wrote "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," which was heavily censored by the agency before publication.

—BILL RICHARDS

en. Hatfield Sees SALT Escalating Nuclear Race

By George C. Wilson

VASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP) — The U.S.-Soviet arms control reement that President Carter is pporting was assailed from a new arter yesterday as Sen. Mark atfield, R-Ore., termed it "anoth- one of those escalating steps in nuclear arms race."

Sen. Hatfield, who has been a ding Senate advocate of arms trol, said that he is "certainly ning" toward voting "no" when Carter sends the Strategic ms Limitation Treaty to the Sen- for approval.

n contrast to the previous at- ks from conservatives who com- in that SALT II would freeze United States into strategic eriority, the liberal Sen. Hatfield tended that the treaty would mulate production" of new apons.

he United States and the Soviet ion would race to reach the ximum levels of nuclear weap- allowed under the treaty, in- ding missiles suitable for de- ying the other nation's offense, Hatfield said.

le expressed these and other cerns about the proposed treaty an interview to be printed this k in the magazine "Sojourners," blished by a religious fellowship a headquarters in Washington. magazine released an advance to The Washington Post.

he MX missile, which the ter administration is developing to replace Minuteman ICBMs, is "specifically allowed under SALT II," Sen. Hatfield said. "Its increased accuracy would give the United States the potential by the 1980s to destroy Soviet land-based missiles. This threat would prompt the Soviets to take countermeasures, escalating the arms race to still more dangerous levels."

Sen. Hatfield also contended that the Cruise missile allowed under SALT II is so easy to deploy in quantity on land and at sea that "it poses unique problems for arms control in the future."

He said that the proposed treaty is further flawed because it does not outlaw guidance improvements that would give nuclear warheads "absolute accuracy — and this is needed only for a first-strike capability."

The search for ways to find and destroy submarines would continue unabated under SALT II, Sen. Hatfield said. The United States already is far ahead of the Soviet Union in anti-submarine technology, he added. Allowing further improvements "heightens Soviet anxiety over U.S. intensions and makes the possibility of future arms control far more complex."

He said that SALT II "confuses matters" because it is being portrayed as limiting strategic arms without really doing so, making it harder to achieve "some real and valid arms control program."

akharov Says Dissident s Given Death Sentence

OSCOW, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Dis- nt leader Andrei Sakharov said ay that the family of an Armeni- dissident has been notified he been sentenced to death in con- tion with the bombing of a scow subway in January, 1977.

Mr. Sakharov identified the dis- nt as Stepan Zadikian, 32, one hree Armenians arrested late in 7 in connection with an alleged to set off another bomb at sk Railroad Terminal, one of scow's busiest.

Although it was not clear, it eared that the death sentence nmed from a blast that occurred Jan. 8, 1977 at the Shchelkovsky lius of the Moscow Metro on outskirts of town.

he details of the case were ex- nely sketchy. Mr. Sakharov said was only certain that members he Mr. Zadikian's family were ified that he had been sentenced death. He said that the family notified of the sentence Jan. He said he did not know which ily members were notified, or m the trial was held.

ast June 7, Tass reported that persons responsible" for the losion in the Moscow subway been arrested and "admitted r involvement in committing e and other crimes." They were identified.

The specifics of the bombing itself have never been released. Tass has reported, however, that there were "some victims." Unofficial estimates at the time placed the number of dead at between five and seven. Shortly after the blast, Mr. Sakharov said that he feared it might have been set by KGB secret police to discredit the dissident movement.

Mr. Sakharov said that "many rumors" have been circulating in Moscow and in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, in connection with the Zadikian case, which is peppered with unanswered questions. Mr. Sakharov said that some of the rumors circulating here indicated that Mr. Zadikian was not in Moscow at the time of the blast.

Mr. Sakharov said that no one knew when or where the trial took place, or whether it was before the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union or the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. "The only thing we know for sure," he said, "is that his relatives have been informed of [the sentence]."

He said that the family feared there would be no chance to appeal because the case was tried before the Supreme Court. That would leave an appeal for clemency to the Supreme Soviet as their only legal option, according to Mr. Sakharov.

U.K. Council Library In Paris Is Bombed

PARIS, Jan. 29 (UPI) — A homemade bomb went off today in the British Council Library minutes after the building had been cleared because of a telephoned bomb threat and then reopened when police found no explosives.

Only two persons had re-entered the second-floor main reading room of the library, which is open to the public, after it had been evacuated. Both were shaken up but unhurt. Two bookcases were destroyed in the explosion. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.



United Press International

VENETIAN BIND — Exceptionally high weekend tides — nearly four and a half feet above normal levels — flooded low areas of Venice, and made mariners of pedestrians. Here an intrepid party leaves St. Mark's Basilica astern.

Long, Hard Fight Expected

Loyalists Announce Gains In Southeast Cambodia

BANGKOK, Jan. 29 (AP) — The forces of fallen Premier Pol Pot claimed today to be closing in on the Vietnamese and rebel-held Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh and listed other gains — some of which were confirmed by Indochina analysts here.

"The country is settling in for a long, hard fight," said a diplomat here.

Sources within the Thai and Western diplomatic and military community, monitoring the six-week war from Bangkok, said Highway 4 leading from Phnom Penh to the sea has been cut.

Phnom Penh was seized Jan. 7 when Vietnamese troops and pro-Vietnam Cambodians found the city abandoned by Pol Pot and others who had fled to set up resistance in the countryside.

The sources also said the ports of Kompong Som and Kampot were still immobilized by heavy fighting and that the ancient temples of Angkor, symbols of Cambodian nationalism, may have been recaptured.

Fighting in All Areas

Early this month, the Vietnamese forces had been making a series of east-to-west thrusts. But in the past two weeks, their forces have become engaged with the Cambodians in almost all areas of the country.

The fighting is said to vary from minor skirmishes to sharp engagements, especially in key communication and resupply points held by the Vietnamese.

Pol Pot's Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia), believed broadcasting from China, said the Cambodians had liberated virtually all of southeastern Cambodia and penetrated within about 6 miles of Phnom Penh from the south.

The broadcast said the condition of the Vietnamese invasion force was desperate. It also claimed the temples of Angkor had been retaken from the Vietnamese.

"The Vietnamese invaders in Phnom Penh are losing morale and their fighting spirit," said Pol Pot's radio. "They are in a panic because they cannot communicate with the outside."

The new pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh has not mentioned the fighting. But the Vietnam news agency, quoting Phnom Penh media, said more than 70,000 people in the provinces of Kompong Chhnang and Pursat have "taken part in building local revolutionary administrations and militia units."

Bangkok analysts have mentioned both provinces as sites of continued conflict and have reported sharp clashes around the central Cambodian provincial capital of Kompong Chhnang.

"All villages and hamlets have formed militia units with voluntary participation of all able-bodied persons. The people's committees are mobilizing people to push up production and normalize the everyday life," the agency said.

UN Dispute

Another agency report said a delegation left Phnom Penh yesterday to attend the World Peace Conference to be held in East Berlin early next month. The delegation is led by Ros Samay, general secretary of the government established in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese, the Central Committee of the National United Front for National Salvation.

The new government has only been recognized by pro-Soviet nations. The diplomatic battle already has been taken to the United Nations where former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk lashed out against Vietnamese intervention.

The battle is likely to continue in Mozambique where a meeting of the co-ordinating committee of nonaligned nations is scheduled to begin.

The Vietnam agency said today that Vietnam's minister of education, Nguyen Thi Binh, arrived in the Mozambique capital, Maputo, and criticized former Cambodian Premier Penn Nouth, who is representing the ousted Phnom Penh government.

The new rulers in Cambodia had earlier said that Penn Nouth could not speak as the represenative of the Cambodian people, but it is believed that nobody has been sent to represent the National Front government.

Peking Accused of Border Raid

BANGKOK, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — Vietnam said that more than 100 Chinese troops today crossed the border, shooting and wounding many civilians.

Radio Hanoi said the incursion 100 meters across the Friendship Gate border post in Lang Son province was designed to provoke tension. Relations between the two countries deteriorated rapidly after the Vietnamese invasion. China supported the Pol Pot administration.

Smith Issues Warning Over Rhodesia Vote

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith warned white voters today that if they reject the draft majority rule constitution, the local black parties will team up with the guerrilla Patriotic Front "with consequences too grave to contemplate."

The warning was made in a full-page newspaper ad on the eve of a referendum which the Rhodesian press and most white politicians predict that Mr. Smith will win.

The choice white voters will have tomorrow is whether to accept or reject a constitution that provides for majority rule with retention of extensive white influence in the control of the country's vital institutions.

The constitution is the product of the "internal" majority rule agreement that Mr. Smith reached with three local black leaders last March despite opposition from the Patriotic Front, which calls the accord a "sellout."

A "no" vote would represent a major setback for the "internal" accord, which envisages universal suffrage elections in April and the creation of a black-led "national unity" coalition.

Documents Show Effort to Bar Damage Claims

U.S. Unit Tried to Rig Radiation Study

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP) — Government officials ignored warnings from experts that a major nuclear safety study had serious flaws and kept the project going for 13 years to counter potential compensation claims from radiation-damaged workers, according to Energy Department documents.

However, in 1974, when the results of the study unexpectedly showed danger from low-level radiation, disappointed Atomic Energy Commission officials halted the funding for the research before it was made public and decided to shift the study to in-house investigators critical of the findings.

The Energy Department documents were turned over late last year, under a Freedom of Information request, to Dr. Thomas Mancuso, a University of Pittsburgh epidemiologist who originally headed the government study, and Michael Bancroft, an attorney for the Public Citizen Litigation Group here.

Low-level radiation has become an increasing concern among some medical experts who fear it may be responsible for elevated cancer levels. Nearly 500,000 past and present employees at private and government nuclear installations have been exposed to such radiation and hundreds of thousands of persons have been exposed in government nuclear tests in the Southwest since the 1940s.

A federal researcher said yesterday that the number of workers exposed to the radiation could be 5 million.

Long-Term Study

Dr. Mancuso, a leading radiation epidemiologist, was granted federal funds in 1964 for what turned out to be the government's major long-term study of low-level radiation. The $6-million project was aimed at radiation exposure of workers at the government's nuclear facilities at Hanford, Wash., and Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The Energy Department documents give the following information about the study:

- In 1967, a panel of radiation experts picked by the AEC warned that the study's objectives were "hopeless" because too few workers were included. But several members of the group pointed out that since the "political" purpose of the work was to fend off workers' claims for damages, the study should be continued.
- When a separate study in 1974 by Dr. Samuel Milham, a Washington state epidemiologist, did show elevated cancer levels in the Hanford workers, AEC officials tried to pressure Dr. Mancuso into contradicting the Milham study, despite recommendations from its own consultants two years earlier that the real value from Dr. Mancuso's study lay in its still-incomplete long-term conclusions.
- A year later, federal nuclear officials were stunned to learn that Dr. Mancuso also had discovered long-range radiation problems in the Hanford work force. The federal agency terminated Dr. Mancuso's research contract when he refused to contradict the Milham study.
- Senior officials in charge of the federal study ordered a "clandestine" search for a replacement for Dr. Mancuso to avoid possible government embarrassment. The work eventually was turned over to a group of researchers who had been sharply critical of his study.

According to the documents, the 1967 AEC review panel was unanimous in its rejection of the scientific worth of the Mancuso study.

Still, the AEC decided to continue the project. "The study probably will not confirm or refute any important hypothesis but should permit a statement to the effect that a careful study of workers in the industry has disclosed no harmful effects of radiation (if the results are negative, as they are likely to be)," wrote Sidney Marks, the AEC contract officer for the study.

"That statement, supported by appropriate documentation, would seem to justify the existence of the study," Mr. Marks added.

In 1976, Mr. Marks left the government and went to Battelle Laboratories, where he was appointed by the Energy Research and Development Administration, the AEC's successor, to take over Dr. Mancuso's work. Mr. Marks has said he doubts the worth of Dr. Mancuso's findings and that definitive results on low-level radiation may take 20 more years to determine.

"What happened," Dr. Mancuso said in a telephone interview, "was that the AEC set out to fund a political study with guaranteed negative findings. When they found out their political purpose had collapsed, they dumped me."

After he was dropped from the study, Dr. Mancuso released findings in 1976 showing a 6-percent increase in certain cancers among the Hanford workers.

Methodology Criticized

Energy Department officials first criticized the Mancuso report as the "result of an inappropriate use of statistical methodology" but later acknowledged it raised serious concern about the adequacy of the government's exposure standards.

Last May, President Carter ordered Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. to lead an interagency group to formulate a coordinated radiation program. Environmental groups and unions representing radiation-exposed workers have sought to remove the department from the study because they said its role in the Mancuso affair showed a pronuclear bias.

Gene Moss, a health researcher with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, said the group had turned up evidence of leukemia and other cancer in workers and others exposed to radiation at levels well below federal safety standards.

"We are uncovering some significant biological effects, often of alarming proportions, in certain occupations," Mr. Moss told the Associated Press. He said the cancers may be the result of low-level radiation and other, unknown cancer-causing substances working together.

In U.S. Study of Ex-GIs

Higher Cancer Rate Found Among A-Blast Veterans

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP) — An 18-month government study has confirmed that twice as many leukemia cases as expected have developed in former GIs exposed to low-level radiation while participating in a 1957 nuclear weapons test nicknamed Smoky.

Although the numbers are small — 8 leukemia cases instead of the 3.5 that would be normal for the 3,100-man group — the initial findings of the inquiry by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Center for Disease Control will have a major effect on the controversy that has developed in the past year over the long-term health effects of low-level radiation.

That is because it comes as a White House-ordered interagency task force on radiation exposure is about to make recommendations after an eight-month inquiry of its own.

A Veterans Administration official involved in veterans' benefits said last week that his agency was "eagerly awaiting" results of the CDC report. He hoped it could provide some clear indication that a statistical relationship did or did not exist between the radiation levels at Smoky and subsequent cancer among the veterans.

'Close to Significant'

According to sources, the leukemia finding among Smoky veterans is considered "close to significant" in establishing a possible relationship. At the same time, however, a review of health records of about 1,500 Smoky veterans turned up 92 cancer cases where 99 normally would be expected.

One of the most sharply debated issues within the interagency group is determining what federal care and benefits should accrue to former GIs and federal employees who claim that exposure to low levels of radiation brought on cancer years later.

Most government agencies and officials have maintained that there was a threshold radiation level, and that exposure below that level would not cause an increased risk of cancer.

Based on that assumption, the Veterans Administration has turned down almost all claimants who linked their exposure to radiation during 1950s nuclear weapons tests to leukemia or other forms of cancer they subsequently developed.

A year ago, however, the Smoky case was made the focus of public attention through hearings of the House subcommittee on health. During Smoky, GIs maneuvered through the test site within hours of the detonation of a 44-kiloton shot — three times the power of the Hiroshima bomb.

Veteran With Leukemia

One Smoky veteran with leukemia, Paul Cooper, was awarded service-connected disability after his case was publicized, but the payment was linked to an illness before his discharge, not to radiation at Smoky. Mr. Cooper died of leukemia in February of last year.

Last August the Veterans Administration awarded benefits to another Smoky veteran with leukemia, Donald Coe. That was only after Rep. Tim Lee Carter, R-Ky., a doctor and ranking minority member on the subcommittee, pressured the agency on Mr. Coe's behalf. At the time, VA officials maintained the award was not setting a precedent for the hundreds of radiation-caused cancer claims made to the agency.

Since then, according to VA officials, seven other radiation cases have been turned down by the VA Board of Veterans Appeals, and one has been granted, but not with radiation cited as the basis. Fifty-one cases are pending.

Leukemia, a cancer of the blood, already has been linked to high-level radiation cases. The number of leukemia cases among Japanese at Hiroshima and Nagasaki went way up within seven years of the bombings and then dropped. Recent studies have shown that leukemia rates in those cities have not gone back to normal after 30 years.

Greater Incidence of Cancer

Recent follow-up studies of the Japanese have shown increased incidence of other cancers linked to radiation.

A government medial analyst said that the Smoky cancer data seems to be following the Japanese experience but at a longer interval between exposure and disease — a factor that could be related to the lower radiation levels involved in Smoky.

This analyst said it would be appropriate for the government to pay claimants who could prove they had been at Smoky and were now suffering from leukemia or other cancers recognized as radiation-related.

According to one source, of the eight Smoky leukemia cases only Mr. Cooper and Mr. Coe have received VA benefits. The names of the others have not been released because of the Privacy Act, but all are said to have died.

The White House task force has focused on the barriers to granting benefits to claimants in low-level radiation cases. Aside from the medical controversy, the inquiry has found that many records have been destroyed, and that those that exist may not be accurate.

Private Industry

The problems in the compensation area go far beyond the GIs involved in the 1950s nuclear tests. More than 100 cases have been filed in court by residents of Utah and Arizona on behalf of themselves or relatives who developed leukemia, which they say was caused by fallout from the Nevada nuclear tests.

A federal study of workers at the government's Hanford, Wash., nuclear facility in 1977 reported a slightly increased number of cancer cases over a three-year period, and similar findings of higher cancer-death numbers were reached in a private study of employees at the Navy's Portsmouth, N.H., nuclear ship-repair facility.

Hovering over the federal compensation question is what the impact could be on the private nuclear-power industry if liability is recognized by the government for illnesses that developed long after exposure to low-level radiation.

"This could involve big bucks," a participant on the White House task force said.

Truck Carrying Nuclear Waste Capsizes in U.S.

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Jan. 29 (AP) — Forty-six barrels of radioactive nuclear waste fell on a major highway last night when a truck overturned on a steep mountainside. The barrels did not rupture, civil defense officials said.

State troopers closed the eastbound section of Interstate Highway 24 from Monteagle to South Pittsburg, a distance of about 30 miles, immediately after the accident. Traffic was detoured.

After an inspection by a civil defense emergency crew, health officials said there was no sign of leakage.

The truck was carrying what were described as extremely low-level radioactive materials from a power plant near Chicago to a disposal site at Barnwell, S.C.

Highway Patrol Sgt. Lloyd Baker in Chattanooga said the driver reported he was hauling 40,000 pounds of nuclear waste, identified as Cobalt 60 and Cesium 137, when the truck overturned. A hospital spokesman said the driver, Russell Binns, 22, was not seriously injured and was not contaminated by the radiation.

Secretly, Politburo Reportedly Set 70 as Limit

Soviet Leaders Said to Stretch Age Rule

By Dan Fisher

OSCOW, Jan. 29 — Western ervers arched their eyebrows a when the Soviet president and mmunist Party chief, Leonid zhnev, celebrated his 72d birth- last month — apparently in vi- ion of a 1956 decree of the y's Central Committee banning occasions except at 10-year rvals.

low, it has been learned, Mr. zhnev, along with nearly half ruling Politburo, has had to d a secret Central Committee lution to remain in power.

ccording to highly placed party rces, the resolution dates back ate 1964 or early 1965 and forbids "members of the party older than 70" to remain in "active political and state work."

According to these sources, Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues passed the 70-year rule shortly after they ousted the premier and party chief, Nikita Khrushchev, at an October, 1964, plenum. The rule was designed to strip the late Anastas Mikoyan, the only member of the leadership who had defended Khrushchev at the critical meeting, of his posts as president and Politburo member. At the time, Mikoyan was the only active Politburo member nearing 70.

A canny politician who had been a full member of the Politburo for 30 years, Mikoyan stepped aside "voluntarily" in December, 1965, less than a month after his 70th birthday. He blamed poor health in a tearful farewell speech to the Supreme Soviet, or parliament.

Actually, Mr. Mikoyan was to live nearly 13 more years, mostly in good health, until his death in October at 82. The sources gave their account of the 70-year rule based on private conversations with Mikoyan before his death.

Responding to a telephone inquiry about the rule, a spokesman for the Central Committee propaganda department said, "as far as we remember there was never such an official decision."

"I don't remember if there was ever such a decision published officially," said an official at Pravda, the party newspaper.

However, the high party sources said that the rule was not only adopted but is still on the books. It has been waived for Mr. Brezhnev and five other members of the Politburo, they said, on the grounds that their continued leadership is invaluable to the party and the state.

In addition to Mr. Brezhnev, the Politburo members involved are Premier Alexei Kosygin, who will be 75 next month; party second secretary and, some say, Mr. Brezhnev's heir-apparent, Andrei Kirilenko, 72; chief ideologist Mikhail Suslov, 76; chairman of the party Control Committee, Arvid Pelshe, 79; and Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov, 70.

Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin, Mr. Kirilenko and Mr. Suslov were all Politburo members when the 70-year rule was said to have been adopted. At that time, Mr. Brezhnev was 58. Mr. Suslov, who reportedly played a principal role in Khrushchev's ouster, was the oldest of the four at 61.

Los Angeles Times

. Germany Official as Heart Condition

ONN, Jan. 29 (AP) — Foreign nister Hans-Dietrich Genscher s hospitalized this afternoon h an irregular heart beat. He is ected to be under observation several days. Sources said that Genscher, 51, had recently n forced to cut his schedule be- se of the strain of overwork.

He was hospitalized following an cutive committee meeting of the e Democratic Party.

W. German Poll Says 'Holocaust' Stirs Anti-Nazi Amnesty Feelings

BONN, Jan. 29 (AP) — The "Holocaust" TV series has caused a major upswing of West German opinion for lifting the 30-year statute of limitations on Nazi murders, the Wickert Institute, a polling organization, said Sunday.

The percentage of West Germans favoring no time limit whatever on punishing Nazi killers last week jumped 15 points, to 47 percent of the population, as the American television drama on Nazi atrocities was shown on West German television, said the institute.

Those in favor of retaining the statute of limitations on murder — which runs out for Nazi killers at the end of this year — dropped to 51 percent of the populace, down from 65 percent in August, 1978, the report said. The institute polled a representative group of 745 West Germans over 18 in the first half of January, and contacted all but two of them again after the first "Holocaust" installment.

Emotions stirred up by the film obviously influenced the outcome of the second poll, the institute said. It added that a poll in several months might have a different result.

"It can be assumed that the poll, taken mostly at the same time the film was running, has not encompassed the entire change of opinion," the institute commented. "It is a measure of the moment, nothing more."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Tuesday, January 30, 1979

Troubles of Islam

While Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar confront each other — at long range, geographically, but still virtually face to face — their struggle also involves Islam, that complex, divided, more-or-less political entity that stretches across so much of the world. For the Ayatollah is (like most Iranians) a Shiite, a Moslem grouping that goes back to the disputes over the descendants of Mohammed. The Shiites are less numerous than the Sunnites, the dominant sect, but there are reports that Sunni states are worried lest the Shiite successes in Iran may spread religious and political dissent to other parts of Islam.

Present-day political Islam is largely the product of nationalism among Moslems in former colonies, such as India, or the former empire of the Ottomans, who ruled with a sultan, politically, and religiously with a caliph. Even during Ottoman rule, there were movements within that empire, either political revolts like that of Egypt's Mehemet Ali, or religious upheavals like that of the Mahdi in the Sudan, Ibn Saud in Arabia and the Moslem conservatives in Libya who are now represented by Col. Muammar el-Qadaffi. Religiously, liberal Moslems of the kind who rule Turkey fear that political success may give new drive to religious hardliners; political liberals fear that association of the Koran and the constitution in Iran may provide ammunition for conservative rulers.

Given so broad and complex a group of peoples and nations such as Islam embraces, it is difficult to imagine a single drive, a single kind of alliance resulting from the religio-politics now affecting Iran. From Morocco's Berbers to the Mohammedans of Indonesia and the Philippines, with Arabs, Persians, Afghans, Central Africans and Egyptians in between, Islam encompasses many races and tongues, many degrees of national reality, many kinds of government.

The common tie of the Arabic language and the Koran can be strong at times and places, or give way suddenly under internal or external stresses.

Yet no single Islamic country can be subject to revolution or war without having some effect on the rest of the alignment. What an Idi Amin can damage, a Khomeini can strengthen, and no country in the world should fail to take Islam into account.



Domino Theory

Traditional January Triad

Once again the emphasis is on inflation. "The corrosive effects of inflation eat away at the ties that bind us together as a people," said President Carter in the third of the messages — the budget, the State of the Union and the Economic Report — that make up the traditional January triad.

Consumer prices last year rose 9 percent. That was a severe and dismaying increase over the previous year's 6.8 percent, which in turn was an increase over the 4.8-percent rise in the year before that. Where's it coming from?

The conventional explanations begin with the laments about the cold weather last winter and the decline of the dollar. But the country has been through a lot of cold weather with the inflation rates shooting upward, and the dollar began to fall precipitately only in the autumn. There's more to it. The most perplexing, and the most important, part of the explanation appears to be the long, slow drop in American productivity.

* * *

Productivity is the average output for every hour of labor, and it has been declining steadily for the past 15 years or so. Last year's performance was particularly poor, running about one-eighth the rate of gain that was normal in the early 1960s. The reasons are not wholly clear. There is an unusually high proportion of young and inexperienced workers in the labor force. Environmental regulations are diverting a lot of investment into benefits like clean air and water that are not counted in the economic statistics. Technological research and development spending is down. Americans save less of their money than they used to, and nonresidential investment — the investment in future productivity — is a smaller share of wealth in the United States than in any other major industrial country.

Everybody can agree that people, in general, ought to show more restraint, spend a little less and help get the inflation rate down. Everybody applauds the president as long as he sticks to theory. It's when the country tries to decide exactly who is to share that burden of restraint, and how it is to be distributed, that the applause dies and people edge toward the exists.

* * *

The president'c Council of Economic Advisers offers the somber forecast that, over the next five years, American productivity will remain low. The national economy as a whole will grow, they think, no faster in the next five years than it did in the past five. It works out to an annual increase in national output of barely 1 percent for each person employed. It's not an absolute drop in the standard of living. But neither is it the accustomed rise.

That, in turn, makes every kind of political issue more difficult. For the past generation, Americans have had the good luck of being able to settle their disputes in the pleasant atmosphere of an expanding economy. It's always easier to divide the pies when the pies keep getting larger. More people can be cut in, without requiring anyone actually to cut down. New benefits can be added for some people, without taking anything away from the others. But with very slow and uncertain growth, the tensions and frictions get more serious. If the forecast is correct, it warns not only of economic stringency ahead, but a change in the American political atmosphere as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Problem Without a Program

It is rare to find an exception to the indiscriminate government practice of establishing a program for every problem and a bureaucracy for every program. So, when we encounter a conspicuous problem that has spawned neither program nor bureaucracy, we think a celebration of sort is in order. The problem we have in mind has to do with Unidentified Flying Objects.

* * *

First off, lest we contribute to a massive disruption of the mails, we should make clear that we have no formal opinion concerning what those things actually are that so many people claim to have seen. Visitors from other planets? Hallucinations? Odd but explicable natural phenomena? Many UFO sightings are plausibly explained away as meteorites, atmospheric distortions of light from distant planets, errant weather balloons and so forth. But there is a residue of unexplained sightings. And it is the government's commendable indifference to the problem of that residue that we wish to praise.

Think programmatically, as is Washington's wont, and the possiblities are nearly limitless. Any respectable unsolved problem warrants an office, if not an agency, perhaps an inter-agency task force, and at least one White House specialist? Right? And, once staffed up, any office or agency qualifies for a standing advisory council, plus a squad or two of consultants, not to mention a grants program for academe and an annual conference. Regional domestic offices? A European liaison office? Why not?

The answer is that the U.S. government has officially put the UFO problem in that sparsely populated category of things that are not a threat to national security. As one of the government's most esteemed science advisers recently confided, "Whatever they are, they are non-malevolent." The CIA, which is not modest about its jurisdiction, is so uninterested in UFOs that, in its own words, it is no more than "a passive recipient" of UFO data — and, the agency says, it doesn't even bother to analyze the stuff.

* * *

We find reason for pride and hope in the neglect of the UFO problem. So many real problems go untended that it is reassuring to encounter this triumph of do-nothing common sense over the natural, bureaucratic instinct to start a program.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 30, 1904

VIENNA — Baron Anton Bechtolsheim died here this week. He was a general in the Austrian army, having acquired the highest military distinctions, and was the general commanding at Agram. At the famous Battle of Custozza he performed one of the most daring cavalry feats in the history of modern warfare, dashing into and breaking up three squadrons of the Italian brigade at Forli. While attached to the embassy in St. Petersburg, he saved the life of Tsar Alexander II in a bear hunt. He entered the Austrian army as a member of the Croatian Uhlan.

Fifty Years Ago
January 30, 1929

LONDON — Wading through mud and slush in raw and biting cold weather, the Prince of Wales today carried out the first stages of his tour through the coal fields of Northern England. The Prince left his large, powerful car some hundreds of yards from the houses which he wished to visit and tramped the remaining distance on foot. One unemployed miner, an ex-soldier, showed the Prince his dole of $5.25 weekly on which he supported a family of 5 children. Turning to his guide, the Prince asked: "Cannot something be done for this poor fellow?"

Essay: Brooding Over Dinner

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — At the White House state dinner for Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, polite eye contact will be made as the glasses are raised. But the words chosen by the strange concatenation of leaders — past and present — will hardly reflect what each of them must be thinking.

Cyrus Vance, feeling a twinge of guilt at the graceless snub of William Rogers (secretary of state during the opening to China but not remembered when President Carter invited Messrs. Nixon and Kissinger), is thinking not so much of Mr. Teng but of Leonid Brezhnev's reaction to this dinner.

Contrary to Vance's expectations — and contrary to President Carter's rosily misleading interpretation of a cautionary Brezhnev note — Moscow responded to the U.S. acquiescence to Peking's demands by putting off the signing of the SALT agreement. The Soviet Union does not expect to sign until mid-March, and have gained leverage in the Carter need for a Brezhnev Washington visit. Vance puts up a good front at the dinner but must wonder if the China timing was right.

Taken by Surprise

Zbigniew Brzezinski, on the other hand, is convinced that his timing was right, even if he had been taken by surprise by the subsequent invasion of Cambodia. But Brzezinski has reason to bubble with optimism: soon he will startle the world (and one-up Kissinger over at the next table) with a dramatic swap of spies caught here in return for a group of dissidents seeking to get out of the Soviet Union. Not including Anatoli Shcharansky, unfortunately, but some fairly big names to show that detente lives despite the China card.

Kissinger, meanwhile, sits thinking of his return to Washington as a senator. He prefers the Jacob Javits seat in New York, provided Congressman Jack Kemp decides to forgo that prize and try instead for the presidency. But Kissinger has a secret fallback position: the Ribicoff seat in Connecticut. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., is likely to retire in 1980 to a prestigious ambassador's post; a Republican leader is suggesting that Kissinger obtain a Yale professorship now, spend some time in New Haven, and run for that Democratic senatorial seat next year.

Nixon, feeling good about the accelerated appreciation of his political acceptability, and looking forward to a private talk with Teng at Blair House, is inwardly reminding himself not to be trapped into any public approval or disapproval of the way the Taiwan defense treaty was jettisoned to accommodate Teng's needs. That deed is done, for good or ill; now the Nixon advice is likely to be to look ahead.

A Cordial Relationship

The former president, acting in an appropriately low-key manner in the dining room he once dominated, is thinking about his own next visit to the land whose door he opened. The Chinese have asked him to come soon, but Nixon will be careful not to conflict with a Carter visit. The Chinese think Carter will not journey to Peking until late fall of this year, when his poll ratings will need a hypo.

Carter, as he goes over prepared remarks in his head, must also be thinking how wonderful it is that he and Teng have established a cordial personal relationship in their talks so far. How important such personal liking is, he naively thinks, in overcoming obstacles that diplomats might think insurmountable. How useful, too, to be able to say in some future debate, "My good friend, Teng ..."

Looking around the room, Carter is also pleased in having Nixon and Kissinger under his White House roof. (Better than an official Chinese visit to San Clemente.) Surely these men, thus presidentially sanitized, cannot now oppose the presidency on the SALT issue.

A troubling thought intrudes: With a grand jury now poking around the figures of the Carter family business, and with Bert Lance and brother Billy under all that pressure to save their skins, Carter has an inkling of the way Nixon must have felt. He hopes those interest-rate letters from Lance at the bank never see the light of day.

World's No.1 No.2

And finally, Teng — the world's No. 1 No. 2 — how is he taking all this? He has had little regard for Vance, and has less now for Brzezinski, who recently turned out to be too eager to please. In Teng's mind, Kissinger — despite Chou En-lai's regard — was too soft on the Soviet. Nixon? Only made one comeback, but he's young. Carter? Smiles too much, and the same smiles are waiting for Brezhnev.

Taiwan, which seems to worry the Americans, can be brought to heel without a fight: See how the North Korean buildup, combined with the South Korean worry about long-term U.S. support, is leading to "unification."

But his main concern, as the White House glasses tinkle, is how much modernization he can get for little in return. In this current swing of the pendulum — in Teng's moment — China must take from the West before dealing with the East.

Carter, Connally And the Challengers

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — To hear Jimmy Carter outlining the state of the union and John Connally announcing his candidacy for president is to realize that Mr. Carter is leaving little running room for the plethora of would-be Republican challengers on the right as far as national security issues are concerned. On the left on these issues, he has critics but no serious Republican challengers at all.

Oh, the GOP can express misgivings about Mr. Carter's "little sense of the use of power on a global scale," as did Connally — for whom the phrase "look of eagles" was coined, his literature says, " to describe his direct gaze, his air of leadership under any condition."

Mr. Carter can certainly be criticized for the way he has handled various international problems — from the valuable time lost on SALT by charging too hard on human rights, to the bureaucratic warfare he has permitted over responding to Soviet-Cuban forays in Africa, to the fumbling of the neutron bomb and the Rhodesian negotiations, to . . . Pick your own list, and snipe away.

And, if the Mideast peace talks stall out, the question of Mr. Carter's "competence," supposedly resolved at Camp David, would again come to the fore.

Covering Flank

The point remains that Mr. Carter is in a position to cover his exposed right flank not only in domestic policy, as has been widely noted, but in foreign policy, too.

Take the general charge that Carter policy casts a shadow of weakening American strength and resolve. The president will be fighting that rap until Election Day. Yet it is really only the Russians, not the Republicans, who could pin it fast to him — by launching a new adventure to which he could not muster a useful and feasible response.

Would you not expect the "loss" of Iran to be Exhibit A? Connally passed it by. An oversight? A case can be made that Mr. Carter had nearly two years to detect the 25-year-old flaws in American policy. Yet the right's prescription — more support for the shah — is dubious. American interests have suffered in Iran, but, so far, Mr. Carter as a politician has not been deeply scarred.

Any attack on him for "abandoning" Taiwan will inevitably be muted by the general awareness that the step fits China more closely into the American policy of containing Soviet power. If his troop-withdrawal policy in South Korea draws fire, fresh intelligence reports on new North Korean strength give him a convenient way to pause.

The sunset-of-American-powe argument is, finally, just that: ar argument, not a self-demonstratin truth. It can be rebutted. Mr Carter's rebuttal, evoking non-milit tary elements like allies and ideal as well as military might, will no convince everyone, but he will no be lacking in forums to make hi case.

Concrete Rebuttal

The suggestion of American de cline can be even more concretel rebutted — by Mr. Carter's reques for an overall three-percent in crease in military spending. Se aside the increment in militar capability. Among acts available t a democracy in peacetime, perhap only a restoration of the draft (it self now being mulled) can projec global purpose more meaningfull than a decision by a budget-con scious legislature to put more int defense. Connally had no choic but to hail it.

As for SALT, Mr. Carter woul be devastated if the Senate failed t ratify an agreement. But Connally he of the "look of eagles," acted n less cautiously than other Republi can contenders. He said SALT should not freeze the United State into an inferior strategic position — Mr. Carter's position precisely. He said we should not "give (the Rus sians) what they want in SALT and a free hand to act against our inter ests in other areas" — again, Mr. Carter's position.

I suspect Connally understands, as Mr. Carter does and as all the polls show, that even while people distrust the Russians and value military strength, they want restraint on weapons, too: "The path of arms control backed by a strong defense," in in this stage.

The president himself spoke directly to this popular ambivalence by saying, no fewer than three times, " I will sign no agreement that. . ." — that does not enhance security, that cannot be verified, that does not leave us with an overwhelming deterrent. He seems to have calculated — probably correctly — that the Russians would understand the pro-SaLT purpose of his blood-curdling warning that one American sub could "destroy every largely — that the Russians would understand the pro-SaLT purpose of his blood-curdling warning that one American sub could "destroy every large and medium-sized city in the Soviet Union."

Think how Americans would receive a statement like that from Leonid Brezhnev.

From the viewpoint of that part of the American political spectrum that is most anxious about Soviet power, can any president who waves missiles at Moscow be all bad?

No End of Torment — III

By Anthony Lewis

SALISBURY, Rhodesia — The "internal settlement" made last March by Ian Smith and three black Rhodesian leaders is generally supported by American and British conservatives. They blame Communists for its failure to stop the war. But if they visited here with eyes open, I think they would see that moderate blacks in large numbers reject the settlement — and would understand why.

Consider the nature of the new government that is supposed to be established after an election in April. It is spelled out in what must be one of the most prolix constitutions in history: 151 closely printed pages. Many of the intricate clauses have a plain purpose: to keep effective control of the system indefinitely in the hands of the white 4 percent of Rhodesia's population.

To take a curious example, the constitution gives the chief justice of Rhodesia and his successors control over all appointments of judges. The present chief justice, Hector Macdonald, is an outspoken supporter of white power who has sent many Africans to their death for political offenses. Is it conceivable that educated blacks would accept such a role, without end, for him and his nominees?

Control Over Successors

Similar arrangements cover the military command, the police and the civil service. Existing white officers and top civil servants would control appointment of their successors. It is as if America, after gaining its independence, had agreed to let the Tories who had opposed independence pick the new country's judges and generals.

Why did the internal black leaders agree to such a constitution? Of course they may not really intend to stick to it; some whites fear as much. But the view widely held among whites and blacks is that the black leaders were simply out-negotiated and out-maneuvered by Smith. That is particularly the feeling about Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Bishop Muzorewa was thought, last March, to have by far the widest popular support among the black majority. Today many blacks speak of him dismissively. Informed observers say one reason he has lost so much ground is simply his association with Smith, a man detested by almost all politically minded blacks. But another is that he has been such an inept politician.

What may have been the crucial test for the bishop came soon after the transitional regime was set up last spring. His own nominee as co-minister of justice, Byron Hove, was fired for advocating appointment of blacks in the higher levels of the civil service and police. Many expected Bishop Muzorewa to resign in protest. When he did not, his credibility sagged.

The bishop's hope is that he will win the election in April, form a government and get enough recognition from the world to strengthen the internal side in the war. If there is an election, it will not be held in the large areas of the country controlled by the guerrillas, so its legitimacy will be dubious. Bishop Muzorewa probably would win the most votes, but he would face enormous problems in trying to govern.

'National Government'

For one thing, he would have little executive authority. The constitution pushed through by Smith requires a "national government" for the next five years — one including all parties, with whites having a quarter of the seats. It would be a continuation of the quarrelsome, inept transitional regime: a coalition of people who hate each other.

According to reports here, friction in the transitional government has reached a literally murderous level. One black minister resigned and left the country when Smith warned that, if he stayed, he would be prosecuted for arming gangs to attack opposing political groups. He was a nominee of the second internal black leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole — which raises another puzzle.

The Rev. Sithole visited the United States last year with Smith and was warmly received by conservatives as a moderate black. His reputation here is otherwise. Several whites told me they considered him a power-obsessed man who, if he ever took power, could be Rhodesia's Idi Amin. In fact, he has little political support, but he does have a private army.

The world hears about the grisly attacks on white farmers, the drafting of whites to age 59. But the blacks of Rhodesia are paying an even heavier price for the disintegration of authority in the country.

In the black townships around Salisbury, gangs knock at the door and ask which side you are on: the wrong answer may be fatal. In the tribal areas, villages have to worry about government forces, guerrillas and the private armies of the internal black leaders.

I met a young man whose father, a village elder, gave food to an armed band on demand; a few hours later, a second group came along, asked why he had done so and shot him. No one in the village knew the identity of either group.

In present circumstances, the internal settlement and its curious constitution seem to have no chance of bringing peace to Rhodesia. The last of the three internal black leaders, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, has been saying just that lately — and urging talks with the guerrillas' Patriotic Front. His comments are interesting because he has always, in the past, said what Ian Smith wanted. Could Smith be laying an anchor to windward?

—*Letters*—

Other Holocausts

Re: "Holocaust" (IHT, Jan. 24): To provide a balanced view, the makers of "Holocuast" should have included all the holocausts: the numerous German cities (including Dresden), Hiroshima, Nagasaki, London, Coventry and others, where innocent people suffered under a million tons of bombs (including phosphorus) and other instruments of "civilization." The postwar generations should not be subjected to a selected view. Perhaps the makers of "Holocaust" should have included also the time of inquisition and the "liberation" of the Americas? Or is peddling selected guilt still a good business?

C. BELL.

Laxenburg, Austria.

U.K. Irish Policy

As one of the sponsors of the International Tribunal on Britain's Presence in Ireland, which held its preliminary session in Paris over the weekend, may I congratulate you on the important coverage you have given to the conditions of the prisoners in Long Kesh. What is perhaps not clear to readers of your front-page article (Jan. 20-21), who are not already familiar with the Irish situation, is the motivation behind the British government's policy.

It is necessary for Roy Mason and his colleagues to destroy totally the national Republican tradition and culture in N. Ireland (which in its modern form derives from the French and American Revolutions of the 18th century, equally resisted by the British), because this tradition, if once acknowledged in Westminster, makes absolutely clear the undoubted political status of the prisoners and calls into question the right of the British authorities to exercise any control whatsoever in any part of Ireland.

If, however, the prisoners are deemed criminals, and can be psychologically and physically broken down until they concede this themselves, then the world at large can be shown that no one except "the dregs of society" is opposed to British rule in the six counties.

Also, one must remember that the prisoners have been sentenced by non-jury courts, largely on the basis of forced confessions obtained by torture in the Castlereagh interrogation center (as exposed by Amnesty International), which confessions are accepted by the judges often without the need for any other supporting evidence.

I would also like to add that there are over 70 young Republican women at present in Armagh prison, 40 of them without normal privileges because they too are demanding the political status.

MARGARETTA D'ARCY,
Member: Society of Irish Playwrights and Irish Council for Civil Liberties.

Corandulla, Ireland.

Mexican Oil

Re, Daniel Yergin's "The West's Mexican Oil 'Fix' " (IHT, Jan. 4), in which the author relates possible U.S. dependence of vague Mexican oil reserves to the illegal importation of Mexican marijuana across North American frontiers. The allusion is a shady one since marijuana is neither an addictive drug nor does one 'fix' (i.e. injest intravenously) this curative herb. Indeed, Mr. Yergin's metaphor might well have succeeded had he researched the blunderbluss policies of drug regulatory bodies during the Nixon Dynasty and the Ford Interegnum. As a result of Turkish curtailments (more on paper than in fact) and the dissolution of the legendary "French Connection," Mexico has been, for several years, the chief source of heroin for U.S. users. "Mexican Brown" much like "Black Gold" (but unlike the Acapulco variety which in recent years has been supplanted by the Republic of Colombia's finest when not domestically grown) is a decidedly addictive narcotic.

JOHN ROSS.

Fuengirola, Spain.

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179, 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel 747-12-65 Telex 612718 Herald Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commission Paritaire No 34 231

Many Acquiring Other Businesses

Despite Health Warnings, Tobacco Firms Alive, Well

By Peter T. Kilborn

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT) — For the last 13 years, every pack of cigarettes made in the United States has been inscribed with a government warning of the dangers of smoking.

Scientists and institutions have linked cigarettes with lung cancer, heart disease and other fatal or debilitating illnesses. Earlier this month the U.S. surgeon general issued still another sharp indictment.

Yet cigarette smoking still grows, even though per-capita consumption has slipped. The tobacco business is worried and defensive, but it is alive, well and extremely profitable. It prospers in an adverse climate in part by diversifying into other businesses and by shipping more of its cigarettes to less hostile markets abroad. And it is still finding ways to lure new smokers and to hold old ones.

"When you're fighting for your life, you're energetic," said William Bernbach, a founder and executive committee chairman of Doyle Dane Bernbach Inc., a top advertising agency, which refuses to handle cigarette accounts. "They're going to fight as hard as they can, and who can blame them?"

The cigarette's pervasive place in U.S. life is the measure of the tobacco industry's success in the fight. With filter tips, menthol, super-kings, flavorants and the "low-tar derby," the industry has been able to respond to changes in consumers' fears and fashions and often even anticipate them. Its advertising still associates cigarettes with romance and well-being, the vigor of youth and the brawn of the frontier. "Come to where the flavor is," beckons Philip Morris's Marlboro brand, the nation's No. 1 selling cigarette.

At the same time, the six big tobacco companies' extensive lobbying and their frontal assaults on research impugning cigarettes appear to be paying off. They have so far been able to hold federal restraints on smoking to the eight-year-old ban on radio and television commercials, rather than prohibition of all advertising or segregation of smokers at public events, at work and in restaurants — the objective of a California ballot initiative rejected last November.

Such industry maneuvering is understandable. Adult cigarette consumption per capita today is down from 209 packs a year 10 years ago to 200, and only one-third of all adults now smoke, compared with 41 percent in 1966 — little wonder, since pressure against smokers is growing. Smokers are relegated to the rear seats of buses and airplanes; some life insurance companies charge them higher premiums. Physicians, as a matter of course, tell them to give it up.

On the other hand, the companies suspect that the worst may be over. Tar and nicotine content of cigarettes has been declining for years, a development the companies hope could help defuse the anti-smoking movement. And there are signs that teen-agers, despite years of indoctrination in school against it, are smoking more.

"I think the industry will still grow, but at a slow rate," says John Maxwell Jr. of Lehman Brothers, one of the industry's Wall Street analysts. He estimates that consumption climbed only from 603.9 billion cigarettes in 1977 to 605.5 billion last year. Consumer spending for smoking jumped from $10.1 billion in 1968 to an estimated $18 billion last year, but that was mostly because of price increases.

In a relatively stagnant market, price increases that at least keep pace with inflation are vital. And because tobacco is an old and concentrated industry, a risky one for newcomers to enter, the companies can compete through promotion and new-product development, not on price. Thus, even if market growth is slow, prices of cigarettes go up. They rose 10 percent last year.

This, with improvements in productivity, makes tobacco immensely profitable. The industry's top three producers — R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., Philip Morris Inc. and American Brands Inc. — realize profit margins comfortably above 20 percent from their tobacco revenues. Even the smaller three — Brown & Williamson, a subsidiary of the British-owned British-American Tobacco Co.; the Loews Corp.'s Lorillard subsidiary, and Liggett Group, formerly Liggett & Myers — also make money.

There is little growth in the industry's cigarette profits, but they are put to good use. Companies pour them into businesses with greater prospects for growth. Ten years ago, Philip Morris bought the Miller Brewing Co., and with the aid of the cigarette maker's marketing skills, Miller has jumped from No. 7 in the industry to No. 2. Last year, Philip Morris took over the Seven-Up Co. and can be expected to try to do the same with it.

Reynolds now makes a wide variety of consumer goods, including Hawaiian Punch, My-T-Fine puddings and Vermont Maid syrups. It owns the world's largest containerized shipping company, and last year it bought the Del Monte Corp., the country's leading canner of fruits and vegetables.

Room to Diversify

There is still room, however, to diversify in cigarettes by developing other markets. For example, American Brands, maker of Carltons, the best selling of the lowest-tar cigarettes, and owner of Jim Beam bourbon, Mott's apple sauce and Swingline staplers, has taken over Gallaher Ltd., the second-biggest tobacco company in Britain. The industry's foreign sales, though still a small part of its total revenues, have jumped from 26.5 billion cigarettes in 1968 to 72.5 billion last year. The best seller abroad, as in the United States, is Marlboro, which Philip Morris produces in a score of countries and sells in many more.

Philip Morris is probably the industry's most vigorous member. It is the second-biggest company in the business and the fastest-growing, with a 28-percent market share to Reynolds's 33 percent.

Obituaries

Actor Boris Tumarin, 68, Taught at Juilliard Center

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Actor Boris Tumarin, 68, one of the leading teachers of the Juilliard School's Theater Center and an Obie Award winner, died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Tumarin was an actor and stage director at on- and off-Broadway theaters for 35 years. His last directing project in New York was the Juilliard Theater Center's production of Shakespeare's "Othello" in December.

He won an Obie Award for his performance in "The Brothers Karamazov." Last season, Mr. Tumarin appeared at the Winter Garden Theater in Arnold Wesker's "The Merchant."

He was born in Riga, Latvia, and attended the Riga Academy of Arts and the Berlin Academy of Arts, as well as the Max Reinhardt Seminar. He came to the United States in 1939 and entered the theater world, eventually founding the Actors Workshop.

Victoria Ocampo

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Victoria Ocampo, 88, Argentina's leading woman intellectual, was buried yesterday. She died Saturday in San Isidro, a suburb of Buenos Aires.

A prolific writer, she wrote "Testimonies" (1935), "Sundays in Hyde Park" (1936) and "Virginia Woolf in Her Diary" (1954).

Born into a wealthy Argentine family, she took a prominent position in Argentine literary and cultural circles early in her life. In 1931 she founded and edited a breakthrough literary magazine "Sur," which she published until her death. "Sur" translated and published works by leading writers including Albert Camus and Andre Malraux. During World War II, the magazine championed the Allied cause despite Argentina's neutral position.

Cardinal Delargey

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Roman Catholic metropolitan of New Zealand, Cardinal Reginald John Delargey, 64, died here today of cancer.

In May, 1976, Cardinal Delargey became the second New Zealand Catholic to become a member of the College of Cardinals. The first was the late Cardinal Peter McKeefry.

Patricio Mekis

SANTIAGO, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Patricio Mekis, 49, the mayor of Santiago, died Saturday night from injuries he received when the balcony of his summer home collapsed. The mayor and one of his daughters fell onto a concrete patio. The daughter was reported in good condition.

Glenn Flanagan

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29 (UPI) — Funeral arrangements were being made for former world-class boxer Glenn Flanagan, 50, who died yesterday in Mexico. Mr. Flanagan fought for the featherweight championship of the world in Boston against Tommy Collins in 1950 and lost a 15-round decision.

George Pope Jr.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (UPI) — George Pope Jr., 77, a one-time champion polo player and one of the nation's foremost breeders of thoroughbred racehorses, died here Saturday.



United Press International

Cardin featured broad shoulders turned up at the ends like pagodas.

Dance

An Artful Look Behind the Pas de Deux

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 29 (IHT) — Under the title of "Petits Pas et Cracs!" — a not very helpful translation of the original "Steps, Notes and Creaks" — Maina Gielgud and some accomplices are presenting an artful and amusing assortment of balletic odds and ends that lift the curtain a bit on a dancer's life and what goes on behind the grand pas de deux.

The basic format of the show, at the Espace Pierre Cardin through Feb. 10, is a first half of rehearsal — in particular, of a famous pas de deux from the romantic repertory under the guidance of a noted interpreter — and a second half of which the high point is an actual performance of the same pas de deux, in costume and with taped orchestral music.

The lesson for the first week was the Black Swan pas de deux from "Swan Lake," with Jonathan Kelly as Gielgud's partner and Rosella Hightower — as respected a teacher as she once was a performer — as the giver of technical hints and interpretive insights, corrector of errors and occasionally a stunning demonstrator of just how this or that detail should be done. And, happily, all three are just as articulate in talking about what they are doing — mostly in very good French — as they are in demonstrating it.

The show is built as much around Gielgud's engaging personality as her versatility as a dancer. She comes onstage in street clothes and gets ready to rehearse, talking to herself and trying out some problematic steps, testing the floor for spring and surface, and bending her shoes for usable flexibility.

The rehearsal pianist (the composer Jean-Michel Damase) comes on and demonstrates an encyclopedic knowledge of the music and of the dancers' problems — amiably insisting on the music's basic pulse, yet skillfully adapting it to the needs of the moment. The costume maker comes by to insist on a necessary fitting; it is at first reluctantly accorded, then becomes a general debate on what has to be done to make the costume right. Finally the stage manager, the mock-morose and monosyllabic Peter Evans, moves ruthlessly onto the stage to get it ready for performance and cut off the rehearsing.

Scaled Down

Every aspect of theater life is touched on, lightly and without the real sweatiness that goes into a dancer's working day, but enough to give the audience a different set of eyes with which to see, or see through, the finished product, in this case adroitly scaled down by Gielgud and Kelly so that it almost seems to fit comfortably on the postage-stamp stage.

Gielgud also is a remarkably adaptable dancer who has fitted in chameleon-like with such varied troupes as Maurice Bejart's and the London Festival Ballet. This experience produced a hilarious exercise in dance mimicry as she tossed off sharp lampoons of different styles, catching the touch of Broadway swagger in Balanchine as well as the more blatant idiosyncrasies of Bejart and Roland Petit.

She and Kelly also rehearsed a quirky modern piece under the eye of Gigi Caciuleanu, and here it was interesting to see how quickly Kelly picked up Caciuleanu's impromptu directions (granted, they presumably were less impromptu than they seemed) yet made the same movements into something different than when they were done by the long-and-loose-limbed choreographer. Basic training asserts itself and each body makes its own demands — just as Nureyev doing a Murray Louis dance is something different than Louis doing it himself.

So much for steps and notes. The creaks came in with Gielgud's solo, taken from Bejart's ballet set to Pierre Henry's variations for an unoiled door hinge, and Caciuleanu helped fill out the evening with an inventive solo set to Bach.

From Jan. 30 to Feb. 5 the classical part of the program changes to the second-act pas de deux from "Giselle," with Yvette Chauvire as the professor, and from Feb. 6 to 10 it will be the appropriate extract from the final act of "The Sleeping Beauty," with Svetlana Beriosova giving advice.

On the Arts Agenda

Bernd Weikl will sing the title part and Anja Silja will sing Tatiana in a new production of Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" that will have its first performances Feb. 11 and 14 at the Hamburg State Opera under the musical direction of Christoph von Dohnanyi. Adolf Dresen will stage the work, with sets by Karl Ernst Herrmann and costumes by Margit Bardy. The cast also includes David Rendall as Lensky, Elisabeth Steiner as Olga, Olive Fredericks as Larina, Karl Ridderbusch as Prince Gremin and Kurt Marschner as Triquet.

Fashion

Suits Feature Broad Shoulders

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 29 (IHT) — The suit is everything on the first day of the spring and summer made-to-order fashion collections. Its shoulders are broader and its skirts briefer than last season, and though the description of the look may sound like a revival of the '40s, there is actually little or no resemblance.

The '79 suit is body-conscious instead of concealing. The newest version is worn without a blouse. And the jacket is short and nipped or closed as low as the neckline of a dress. Gloves and straw hats of all sizes make it look even more feminine.

In dresses, the body is even more on parade with slashed, wide-open necklines. The slashed skirts that started last season are more slashed than ever this time, reaching up to the bustline in one of Cardin's creations. The dress fabrics are sheer, with the favorites being satin-striped chiffon (the stripes often beaded in crystal), Indian silk and, of course, chiffon and silk organdy. The only prints are dots. Waists are cinched-in with wide sashes and every collection so far has suggested a puffy bustle back. That's how female the whole picture is getting.

To everyone's surprise, the colors are black and white. The pristine suits that combine black-piped white jackets with black skirts, or the other way around, suggest a scene at the races in "My Fair Lady," and the most dramatic evening dresses are the pleated white chiffons and the black tulles. There are more short evening dresses than long.

Best Seller

Dior's new collection looks like a runaway best seller, with clothes that are young, pretty and new. For the opening, the house was lavishly decorated with spring flowers and drew an even larger mob than usual. Among those occupying the seats of honor was Princess Caroline of Monaco, wearing gray pants and a long black coat and vest from the last Dior collection.

Dior's suits, young and uncomplicated, are made of houndstooth check or lightweight wools in navy, black, red or all white, with a cutout lapel for decoration. Marc Bohan's newest look, though, is a big, soft white jacket, hip-length but cinched in at the waistline over a short, almost tight skirt. He carries this top all through the collection. His afternoon ensembles change hats from small-brimmed to wide, topped with feathers.

Bohan's skirt creations are the shortest in Paris, sometimes above the knee but usually just below. A group of embroidered white gazar dresses have bubble-shaped skirts and his organzas, both short and long, are walking powder puffs.

Many evening dresses are in prints, but the prints are dots of all sizes, short organzas with floating capes or long ones with ruffled hems. Black, though, still has it over the pastels. Among the most effective dresses were the slinky blacks, especially the strapless top sheath of popcorn silk, slit almost everywhere and outlined in black, ruffled net.



Bohan's crepe dress and tunic.

The collection's finale is a group of crystal and jet beaded tops over pleated skirts, said to be designed for Middle Eastern shoppers but sure to be popular with all partygoers.

Cardin has a great collection. It is so much fun to watch that you tend to feel it is science fiction and not just fashion.

Cardin's creations have the broadest shoulders in Paris. Sometimes they are extended by extra flanges of fabric and other times they seem to turn up slightly at the ends like the roofs of pagodas. "I have been very influenced by China," the designer said at the end of the show.

Though Cardin follows the general trend of the new clothes, he does it in his own refreshing, amusing way. Everything is exaggerated, from the height of the models and the length of the skirts to the absolutely madly creative hats.

One of the important Cardin stories is the suit with a tiny jacket, always with a flower in the lapel and worn with a short skirt that spans the derriere. For this group Cardin juggles the black and white. There are no shirts or blouses visible, but hats and gloves go with everything.

Cardin has always loved the soft cocoon shape and he uses it this time in coats, jackets and the drapery on dresses.

He uses two colors together effectively in many costumes, especially dramatic in strapless top harem pants of taupe and violet.

For evening, Cardin uses the same techinque as he does with his daytime clothes. His evening suits, carrying on the same architectural line of shoulders and tiny jackets with nipped waists, of boutonnieres and fantastic hats, are stunning. Andre Oliver has designed his soft ballgowns in the same mood.

More Elegant

Jean-Louis Scherrer's collection is becoming more elegant each season, but it will be hard to top this one.

Scherrer's suits either are neat little houndstooth checks or else make another chapter in the black-and-white story. White wool jackets piped in black go to no extremes, but are gently fitted at the waistline over just-below-knee-length skirts. For evening, the designer turns the look into a short black-crepe sheath for dinner with a pert little black-piped organdie jacket that has puff sleeves and would stop above the waistline, if there were any.

For formal parties, long torso tops of hand-sewn sequins end in accordion-pleated chiffon skirts of peach or pale yellow. Satin-striped chiffons are crystal-beaded, along the stripes from neckline to hem.

Scherrer pays more attention to hairdos than most of the designers. For evening, the models cover part of their heads with black nets embroidered in glitter to match the gowns.

Dinosaur Find Held New Genus

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Jan. 29 (UPI) — A Princeton University geologist says he and two colleagues on an expedition in a remote region of Montana discovered a new genus of dinosaur that roamed the North American plains 70 million years ago.

Geologist John Horner, the assistant curator of Princeton's Museum of Natural History, said that the find was uncovered in west central Montana near the town of Choteau last summer. The remains of the "baby duckbill" dinosaur were placed on exhibit at Rutgers University's Geology Museum.

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 29

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
				— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10		6.9	7	434	31¼	30½	30½		— ⅝
23⅛	15½	AMF	1.24		7.0	8	194	17⅞	17⅝	17¾		— ⅛
32⅞	14⅛	AM Intl	.28		1.2	9	57	23½	22¾	23⅛		+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	APL	1		9.8	51	42	10¼	10	10¼		+ ⅛
48⅝	32⅜	ARA	1.64		4.0	9	42	41⅜	41¼	41¼		— ⅛
31⅜	19	ASA	1		3.9		217	26	25½	25½		+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼	ATO	.48		4.3	5	44	11⅛	11	11⅛		
40	29	AbbtLb	.84		2.4	14	192	35⅜	35¼	35¼		
23⅜	12⅝	AcmeC	1.20		5.9	6	14	20⅛	20¼	20¼		— ⅛
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		1.0	5	16	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞		— ⅛
13	11	AdaEx	1.26e		11.		16	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		— ⅛
8½	3⅝	AdmMi	.20a		4.3	7	32	4¾	4¾	4¾		— ⅛
45⅝	31¼	AetnaLf	2.20		5.2	5	278	42⅝	42¼	42⅝		+ ½
26¾	16	Ahmans	1		4.6	4	18	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜		— ⅛
4	2	Aileen					26	2⅝	2½	2⅝		
31⅞	23¼	AirPrd	.66		2.2	10	214	27½	27¼	27⅜		— ⅛
26¾	14⅜	AirbFrt	1		5.6	10	50	18⅛	18	18		
15¾	11¼	Akzona	.80		5.9	8	13	13¾	13½	13⅝		— ⅛
9¾	7¾	AlaP dpf.87			10.		6	8½	8¾	8⅝		
97½	80¼	AlaP pf	9		10.		z410	86	84½	86		+3
113	100½	AlaP pf	11		11.		z150	104	103½	104		
102¼	97	AlaP pf	9.44		10.		z10	91	91	91		+1½
89½	76	AlaP pf	8.16		10.		z300	78	78	78		+ ½
18	14⅜	Alaspco	1.40		8.8	7	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝		+ ⅛
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66		4.0	15	277	17⅛	16¾	16⅞		+ ⅛
40	17	Albany	1		3.3	9	21	31¼	30⅝	30⅝		+ ⅜
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.5	11	121	8	7¾	8		+ ⅛
46¾	24⅜	Albertsn	.96		2.4	9	x38	40⅜	40⅜	40½		+ ⅛
37¾	21⅝	AlcanA	2		5.3	18	831	u37⅞	37½	37⅝		— ⅛
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.16a		4.7	5	12	24⅜	24½	24½		
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40		6.3	6	17	6⅜	6¼	6⅜		+ ⅛
26	13¾	AlgCp	1		4.2	9	29	24	23¾	24		— ⅛
15	4⅝	AllegAir					3	320	8¼	8⅝		
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87		8.8		25	21¼	21	21¼		+ ⅛
20¼	13⅜	AllsLd	1.28		7.6	8	32	17⅛	16¾	16¾		— ⅛
36⅛	30	AlisL pf	3		8.8		3	34¼	34	34¼		+ ⅛
22⅜	20⅝	AlisL pr2.19			10.		5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜		— ⅛
20	15¼	AlisPw	1.72		10.	10	294	17⅜	17	17⅛		
19⅜	13⅛	AllenGp	1		5.4	7	25	18¾	18½	18½		— ⅛
35	20⅜	Allergan	.50		1.9	12	61	27½	26¾	27		
44¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2		6.7	7	730	30½	29⅜	30		
15½	9⅝	AlldMnt	.90		6.8	8	11	12	11¾	11¾		— ⅛
14⅝	10¾	AlldPd	.60		4.4		15	13¾	13¾	13¾		+ ⅛
28	18¾	AlldStr	1.40		6.1	6	40	23¼	22¾	23⅛		
38⅜	23¾	AllisCh	1.70		5.5	5	161	31¼	30¾	30⅞		+ ⅛
16⅜	9¾	AlirAu	.60b		4.5	8	257	13½	13¼	13¼		
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		4.3	6	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝		— ⅛
54¼	38½	Alcoa	2.40		4.5	6	x846	53⅜	52⅝	53		— ⅜
21	13¾	AmISug	1		5.8	18	22	17⅜	17	17⅜		
53½	31	Amax	2.20		4.2	31	746	u53¼	49½	53		+3⅜
126½	81	Amax	pf5.25		4.1		24	u129	119½	129		+3½
49½	38	Amax	pf 3		6.0		23	u50	48¼	50		+1½
20⅛	12⅜	Amcord	1.10		6.4	6	31	17¼	17	17¼		+ ⅛
24⅜	16⅛	Amrce	1.20		6.0	6	12	20	19⅝	20		+ ⅛
41⅜	31	AmStd	2.40		6.1	7	33	33⅜	32¾	33⅛		+ ⅛
33¼	22½	AHess	1b		3.7	9	718	27¼	26½	26⅝		— ⅛
73	52⅝	AHes	pf3.50		5.9		7	60	59⅝	60		— ¼
19¾	9	AmAir	.40		3.2	3	1605	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜		
9¼	3¼	AmAir	wt				178	5½	5¼	5¼		— ⅛
22¾	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18		11.		41	20½	19⅞	19⅞		— ⅛
20½	12¾	ABoker	1.20b		8.1	7	9	15	14⅜	14⅞		— ⅛
53	39½	ABrnds	4		7.5	12	153	51¾	51	51¾		+ ⅛
25½	22⅜	ABrd	pf1.70		7.0		4	24¼	24¼	24¼		+ ⅛
33	23	ABScot	1.20		5.3	8	182	34¾	34¼	34¼		— ⅛
20½	13⅛	ABldM	1.40		4.7	7	7	14¾	14¾	14¾		
43⅜	34¾	AmCan	2.80		7.7	6	266	36⅞	36¾	36½		
4⅜	2⅛	ACentry					37	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		— ⅛
45⅝	17	ACredI	1.30		3.9	10	16	43¾	43¼	43¾		+ ⅛
32⅜	22⅜	ACyan	1.50		5.9	8	124	25¼	25½	25¼		— ⅛
13¼	8	AmDistl				275	6	11	10⅝	11		— ¼
36	22¾	ADT	1.08		4.6	9	82	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜		
11¾	6½	ADualVt					11	10	9⅝	9⅝		— ⅛
15	14¼	ADul pf	.84a		5.7		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		+ ⅛
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18		9.5	10	655	23½	23¼	23⅜		+ ⅛
40⅝	27¾	AmEqLife	1.60		3.2	5	6	27⅞	27¾	27⅞		— ⅛
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60		5.4	6	279	11¼	11	11⅛		+ ⅛
23¾	19	AGIBd	1.96e		9.3		52	21¼	21	21		— ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32		7.7		11	17¼	17¼	17¼		+ ⅛
29¾	22⅜	AGnIns	1		3.7	4	75	27¼	26¾	27		
36¾	28⅜	AGin	pfl.80		5.3		70	33⅜	33¾	33¾		— ⅛
29½	23	AGin	pf .90		3.4		3	26¾	26¾	26¾		+ ⅛
13	9	AHerlHl	.40		3.7	8	62	11	10½	10⅞		+ ⅛
22¼	12	AmHoist	1		6.0	6	49	16¾	16½	16⅝		— ⅛
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40		5.0	13	1142	27⅞	27⅜	27¾		+ ⅛
33¾	22⅜	AmHosp	.68		2.5	12	182	27	26⅝	27		+ ⅛
13¾	4⅜	AmInvst	.30		3.8	6	68	9	8¼	9¼		+ ⅛
35⅝	17½	AMI	.80		2.6	11	168	31	30¾	30¾		+ ⅛
7¼	3⅜	AmMotrs					5	536	6⅜	6⅜		— ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3		7.9	6	83	38⅝	37¾	38		
18⅜	10¼	AShip	.80a		4.3	26	32	13	12½	12¾		— ⅜
53⅛	33⅜	AStand	2.60		5.9	6	37	44¼	44	44¼		+ ⅛
9⅜	6	ASteril	.32		4.4	10	79	7¾	7	7¼		+ ⅛
37⅜	28	AmSirs	2.24		6.3	6	58	37⅛	36¾	37		— ⅛
64⅝	57	ATT	4.60		7.2	8	1547	64¼	63¾	63⅞		— ⅛
67¼	59⅝	ATT pf	4		6.0		28	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝		— ⅜
49⅝	43⅜	ATT pf	3.64		8.0		6	46	45¾	45¾		— ⅜
50¾	44⅛	ATT pf	3.74		8.1		157	47	46¾	46¾		— ⅛
13¾	11¼	AWatWk	.84		7.5	5	5	11¼	11⅛	11¼		— ⅛
23¼	15½	Ameron	1		5.3	6	3	19	18⅝	19		+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40		3.3	5	14	12¼	12⅛	12¼		
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.3	9	33	33¾	32⅝	33¾		+1⅛
20¾	15½	Amfac	1.20		6.4	6	22	19	18¾	18⅝		
26¼	12¼	AMIC	.20		.8	10	29	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛		
40	24	AMPInc	.76		2.1	14	177	36⅛	35⅝	36¼		— ⅛
16½	12	Amsco	.60		4.0	8	22	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞		
19⅜	10⅜	Amsex					12	123	16½	16⅜		— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	AmrepCp					16	30	4¼	4¼		
20⅛	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		8.9	12	82	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞		— ⅛
8⅝	6¼	Amst pf	.68		9.7		9	7	6⅞	7		+ ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.4	8	29	39⅛	38¾	38¾		— ⅛
31⅝	24⅜	AnchrH	1.60		5.3	6	57	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛		— ⅛
26	18⅜	AndClay	1		4.4	8	61	23¾	22⅝	22⅞		— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelico	.30		4.8	7	18	6⅜	6¼	6¼		— ⅛
13¾	7	Anixter	.32		3.0	7	48	10⅝	10½	10½		— ⅛
27¼	7⅜	AnsulCo	.53t		2.0	16	15	27	26⅜	27		+ ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.3	12	28	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜		— ⅛
89	74½	ApPw	pf8.12		10.		z50	79½	76½	79½		+4
22½	8¾	AsidDig					10	147	11¼	11⅜		— ⅛
49¾	28¾	AsidDis	pfl		3.6			7	27½	27½		+ ⅛
11	3¾	AsplMa					10	109	9	9		
26⅝	17	Arcata	.96		4.0	7	56	24	23⅝	23⅝		+ ⅛
34⅜	28¾	Arcata	pf 2		6.6		8	30⅜	29⅝	30¼		
27½	25	Arcata	pf2.16		7.9		6	27½	27	27½		
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.2	10	94	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜		— ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt					6	153	9	8⅝		+ ⅛
21⅜	18¼	ArizPS	1.88		9.1	7	155	20¼	20½	20¼		
114	104½	ArlPpf	10.70		10.		z120	107	105¼	107		+2½
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.2	5	19	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		+ ⅜
34⅜	28⅜	ArkLGs	2.20		6.4	8	44	34⅜	33⅜	34¼		+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty					154	2¼	2¼	2¼		
8¼	5⅜	Armada				12	2	5¼	5¼	5¼		— ⅛
22¾	17	Armco	1.36		6.5	5	296	21⅛	20¾	21		— ⅛
30½	25¾	Armst	2.40		7.9		9	28⅞	28¼	28⅛		— ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	ArmstCk	1		5.8	9	51	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜		— ⅛
32	18⅜	ArmRu	1.20		5.0	4	12	24¼	23⅞	23⅞		— ⅛
25⅜	15¼	AroCarp	1		4.6	8	10	22	21¾	21¾		+ ⅛
23⅛	12	Arvin	1		6.7	5	83	15¼	15	15		
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2		7.8		5	25⅝	25½	25½		
29⅜	13¾	Asarco	.40		2.3		635	17½	17¼	17½		+ ⅛
38½	31	AshOil	1.60		4.3	6	300	37⅞	37¼	37½		— ⅛
25⅝	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		9.0	7	44	16¾	16⅜	16⅜		+ ⅛
21	13	Athlone	1.20		5.7	6	42	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜		+ ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	AtlCyEl	1.74		8.8	9	73	19⅝	19¾	19⅝		
80	61	AtlCE	pf5.28		8.3		9	1163	60	59⅝		+5
59⅜	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80		5.1	9	1163	u60	59⅜	59⅜		+1⅜
201	151½	AtlRc	pf3		1.5		1	u202¼	202¼	202¼		+2¾
51½	41	AtlRc	pf3.75		8.2		z580	45½	44¼	45½		— ⅛
71	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.9		22	u71¼	71½	71½		+ ⅜
14⅛	9½	AtlasCp					28	12	11½	11⅝		+ ⅛
34⅜	23	AutoDis	.52		1.6	16	275	33	32¼	32¾		+ ⅜
35	17¾	AvcoCp	1		4.8	2	571	21½	20¾	20⅞		+ ⅛
70	42¾	Avco pf	3.20		7.1		5	45	45	45		— ½
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20		7.4		24	57	56½	56½		— ½
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.1	9	68	17¼	16⅞	16⅞		
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.72		4.2	6	85	16⅜	16¼	16½		
63	44⅛	Avon	2.60		4.7	15	892	56	54⅝	54⅝		+ ⅜
				— B—B—B —								
3		1⅛	BT Mtg				34	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a		5.1	5	164	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞		— ⅛
35⅜	25½	Bakrint	.44		1.3	12	202	34	33¾	33⅝		+ ⅛
24⅜	14	BaldwU	1		4.5	6	25	22⅜	22¼	22⅜		+ ⅛
36⅝	24⅛	BldU	pf 2.06		6.7		8	33⅜	33¼	33⅜		+ ⅜
28⅝	18⅜	BallCp	1.20		5.0	6	18	23⅜	23¼	23⅜		+ ⅜
71¼	55¼	BallyMf	.10		2.2	24	4051	61⅞	58½	60⅛		+ 1⅜
27⅞	23⅜	BaltGE	2.22		9.0	7	71	25½	25¼	25⅝		— ⅛
26¼	17⅜	BanCal	2		8.6	5	27	23¼	23	23¼		— ⅛
16⅞	11¼	Banfg	.50		3.5	9	79	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜		+ ⅛
31⅝	17⅜	BangPnt	.60		2.8	4	65	21⅜	21½	21½		— ⅜
29⅜	21¼	BnkNY	2.44a		7.1	5	14	34¼	34⅜	34½		+ ⅜
32	17⅜	BkofVa	1.04		7.2	5	14	14½	14⅜	14⅜		— ⅛
29⅜	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.3	7	x583	25⅝	25½	25¼		+ ⅛
40	32⅜	BankTr	3		8.9	5	111	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝		— ¼
29¼	25⅛	BkTr	pf2.50		9.6		12	26¼	26¼	26⅛		— ⅛
51⅞	45½	BkTr	pf4.22		9.0		556	47¼	47	47		+ ⅛
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		1.2	12	57	10¼	10⅛	10⅛		— ⅛
29¼	21¼	Barber	1.68		6.4	10	12	25½	25	25		
18⅜	13¼	BardCR	.52		2.4	11	116	14	13½	13½		
18⅜	16⅛	BarnsGp	1		4.1	7	3	24½	24½	24½		— ⅛
34	16½	BarryW	.72		2.2	11	11	32⅜	32½	32⅝		+ ⅛
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80		1.4	58	6	57½	57½	57½		
54¼	32½	Bausch	1.72		4.2	8	66	40⅝	40½	40¾		+ ⅛
49¾	32⅜	BaxtTrv	.40		1.0	16	330	42¾	42	42		— ⅛
5⅝	2½	BayCoIP					8	19	3⅜	3⅝		+ ⅛
22¼	18¾	BayStG	1.96		10.		7	21	19⅝	19⅝		+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	BayKCig	.48		5.1	7	13	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
33¾	24⅜	Bearing	.80		2.9	9	6	27¼	27¼	27¼		+ ⅛
23¾	22	BeatFd	1.08		4.5	9	446	24	23⅞	24		+ ⅛
58⅛	48⅛	BeatF	pf3.38		6.8		394	50⅛	50	50		— ⅛
25⅝	21⅜	Beckm	.28		1.1	17	167	u25⅝	25½	25⅝		+ ⅛
41	30⅜	BectnD	.84		2.5	12	47	33¾	33¼	33¼		+ ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.2	9	482	29¼	28⅞	29		½
6	2⅜	Beker					680	5½	5¼	5¼		+ ⅛
42	27	BelcoP	1.20a		3.2	5	64	37⅜	37	37¼		+ ⅜
26½	19⅛	Belden	1.44		6.4	6	44	22⅜	22¼	22¼		+ ⅛
8¼	5⅜	BeldnH	.36b		4.8	8	90	7½	7	7½		+ ⅛
23⅜	14⅜	Bellind	.96		6.2	7	132	15½	15⅜	15½		
9⅛	4⅜	Bellind	.12a		1.6	6	104	7⅜	7⅜	7½		— ⅛
55⅜	47½	BellCd	4.56		8.6	7	3	53¾	53¾	53¾		+ ⅛
24⅜	18½	Bemis	1.40		6.6	6	19	21⅜	21¼	21¼		
43⅛	33	Bendix	2.56		6.5	6	60	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜		+ ⅛
26¾	18⅜	BenfCp	1.80		7.6	6	111	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝		
52⅛	43	Benef	pf4.50		9.9		x10	45½	45½	45½		+1
115½	85¼	Benef	pf5.50		5.2		z10	105	105	105		— ½
28⅝	23½	Benef	pf2.50		9.7		x150	25⅝	25½	25¾		+ ⅛
5⅜	2¾	Bengtl				9	105	3¾	3¾	3¾		+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅜	BerkyP				7	65	6¼	6¼	6⅛		+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅞	BestPd	.16		.6	10	224	26⅜	26	26⅛		— ⅜
27½	19¼	BethSH	1		4.2	6	538	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜		— ⅜
40⅜	29	BigThr	.80		2.3	13	101	35⅜	34¾	34¾		
19⅝	14⅜	Binney	.85		4.7	9	23	17¾	17½	17½		
17⅞	14⅛	BisFSL	1		5.1	4	6	19¾	19¾	19¾		— ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	BlackDr	.48		3.5	12	612	19¼	19	19¼		+ ⅛
21¾	14½	BlairJn	1.28		4.6	7	34	28¼	27¾	28		— ⅛
32	16⅜	Blair	1		6.3	7	41	16	15⅞	15⅞		
17⅛	13¾	BlkstI	1		5.4	11	34	25½	25¼	25⅜		— ⅛
18	12	BlckHR	1.36		5.4	11	34	25½	25¼	25⅜		— ⅛
24⅜	18¼	BlueS	1.40		6.1	6	340	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝		
9⅜	4½	BobbieBr					5	68	4¼	4		— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Boeing	1.20a		1.5	12	1390	7¾	7⅝	7⅝		— ⅛
79¾	25¾	BoiseC	1.25		4.0	6	153	31¾	31¼	31½		— ⅛
33½	22⅜	BoiseCn	1.32		6.6	6	483	26¾	26	26¼		+ ⅛
31⅜	25¼	Borden	1.72		7.0	5	123	28½	28¼	28½		
34⅜	25⅝	BorgW	2				3	33	33	33		
9⅜	2⅜	Bormans					5	33	7⅞	7½		— ⅛
25⅝	22⅛	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	75	24¼	23¾	24⅛		+ ⅛
95½	82	BosEd	pf8.88		10.		z190	85½	84½	85⅜		+ 1¾
12⅜	10⅜	BosE	pr1.17		11.		24	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛		+ ⅛
15⅞	13½	BosE	pf1.46		10.		12	14¼	14	14		— ⅛
18⅜	9¾	Bralff	.36		2.8	6	314	13½	13	13		— ⅛
33½	28⅜	BraunC	.80		3.0	8	226	27⅛	26¾	27		+ ⅜
31¼	24	BrieSt	1.08		3.9	10	243	28	27⅛	27⅜		+ ½
40⅜	28	BristM	1.22		3.3	14	475	37¼	37	37¾		
46⅜	28	BristM	pf 2		4.7		x8	42¾	42	42¾		+ ⅜
46½	35½	BristM	pf 4.50		5.4	8	117	17¾	17⅜	17⅜		— ⅛
18⅜	13¾	BrlfPet	.40a		2.4	8	5	18¼	18	18¼		+ ⅛
18¼	15⅞	BrkwGl	1.08		5.9	5	6	18¼	18	18¼		+ ⅛
21½	18⅜	BkyUG	1.90		9.6	6	14	19¾	19½	19¾		+ ⅛
27¼	24⅜	BkyUG	pf2.47		9.5		6	26¼	26¼	26½		
25¼	8¾	BwnShp	.80		4.3	6	5	19¼	18¾	18¾		— ¾

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10¾	7⅛	Brown	.30		3.0	6	19	10	9⅞	9⅞		
30	21¾	BwnGp	1.80		7.1	6	131	25⅝	25½	25½		— ⅛
16	9⅜	BwnFer	.60		4.4	10	252	13⅝	13⅜	13¾		+ ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.70		4.8	6	236	14⅝	14½	14½		
29	17⅜	BrushW	1.40		5.2	6	22	27½	26⅞	26⅝		— ⅛
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88		4.7	7	468	18⅝	18	18⅝		+ ⅛
36⅜	22	BuffNo	1.60a		6.1	6	2	26¼	26¼	26¼		
9⅜	5	Bulova				195	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾		
15	10	Bundy	.88		7.7	5	x2	11½	11½	11½		+ ⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86		9.5		1	19½	19½	19½		
19¾	9½	BunkR	.50		2.7	6	119	18¼	17⅞	18¼		+ ⅛
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		7.0		6	21½	21	21⅜		+ ⅜
22⅜	16⅜	Burlind	1.40		7.9	7	x92	17¾	17½	17¾		
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.6	5	59	40	39¼	39⅝		+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅜	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.0		5	41	41	41		— ¼
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.0		5	41	41	41		— ¼
23⅜	15⅛	Burndy	.88		4.0	10	7	22½	22	22		— ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	BrnsRL	.20

Dollar Gains Broadly Amid Quiet Trading

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ) — The dollar firmed today against most major currencies in slow foreign exchange trading despite expectations of poor U.S. trade figures for December, which are due out tomorrow.

European analysts appeared to expect a widening in the U.S. trade deficit from November's $1.95-billion gap with most estimates ranging from $2-to-$2.5 billion. One banker, however, predicted a narrowing to about $1.6 billion.

The dollar opened firmer in Europe after rising above the "psychological" 200-yen level in Tokyo but later eased and finished below intraday highs.

Commercial orders, rather that central banks intervention, accounted for today's strength, one trader remarked. He added that the dollar's recent movements and central bank determination have put a squeeze on operators taking short positions. There has been a change of sentiment — they're not opening short positions (in dollars) but they're not taking out long positions either," the dealer said.

The dollar rose to 1.8609 Deutsche marks in London dealings from 1.8553 DM late Friday but was below its Frankfurt fixing of 1.8645 DM. The dollar climbed to 200.20 yen from 199.65 yen late Friday after opening at 200.33 yen. It rose to 1.6883 Swiss francs from 1.6855 francs, to 4.2710 French francs from 4.2540 and gained a cent against the guilder at 2.0093 guilders.

Worries about the political situation in Italy undercut the lira, though the country's strong trade performance last year continued to give the currency underlying support, traders explained. The dollar rose to 841.25 lire from 837.

However, sterling rose 17 points to $1.9950 and its effective rate against a basket of currencies rose to 63.4 (end-1971 equals 100) from 63.3 late Friday on hopes of a settlement in the national truck drivers strike and speculation about another boost in U.K. interest rates soon. The Bank of England apparently did not intervene, dealers added.

The Canadian dollar was steady at 83.75 U.S. cents versus 83.74 cents.

Gold finished at $236.00 an ounce in London after being fixed at $234.05 in the morning and $235.20 in the afternoon and up from $234.75 late Friday.

Prices Rise In France

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ) — French industrial wholesale prices rose 0.6 percent in December from November, bringing 1978's rise to 8 percent from a year earlier when they rose 1.8 percent, the statistical institute reported today.

December's index stood at 235.1 percent of its 1962 average compared with 233.7 in November and 6.0 in December, 1977.

The institute also reported industrial production is continuing to expand at a moderate rate and should continue to do so in the coming months. "The improvement in order-book levels is continuing and is already reached its best level in four years," it noted in its monthly survey of 2,500 French industrials.

Those interviewed foresee a moderation of growth in wholesale prices generally, but most also said their own pricing intentions include "certain acceleration" in the short term. Those who considered stocks, particularly in the consumer-goods sector, to be excessively high outnumbered those responding similarly a year earlier.

Soviets Issue A Warning On Shipping

Says It Will Retaliate Over 'Discrimination'

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ) — Angered by Western complaints against its rate- cutting merchant fleet, the Soviet Union today threatened to cancel contracts with any country that tries to "discriminate" against the Russian shipping fleet.

The official Soviet news agency Tass announced that the Council of Ministers has "found it necessary to take appropriate measures" to combat what it said are legislative and administrative restrictions being considered by "certain states" against Soviet flag carriers.

One of the measures, Tass said, gives the merchant marine ministry "the right to cancel commercial agreements between Soviet and foreign shipping enterprises."

The action follows an EEC decision to monitor the Soviet merchant fleet to see if it is undercutting freight rates charged by Western shippers.

By gathering information on Soviet shipping activites, the EEC could then agree to actions by individual states to protect their own shipping enterprises from Soviet dominance. The Russian shipping rates range from 18 to 40 percent less than those charged on the same routes by Western companies, according to EEC reports. The Russians contend they are able to charge lower rates because they are more efficient — a claim Western shippers contest.

U.S. Bank Earnings Soar In Final Quarter of Year

By Deborah Rankin

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT) — The biggest U.S. banks have just reported some of the most extraordinary earnings in years for the final three months of 1978, with regional banks generally doing even better than the money-center banks, according to earnings reports.

Citicorp's operating earnings were up 28 percent and J.P. Morgan's rose 21.9 percent while BankAmerica, parent of the nation's largest bank, reported a 34 percent rise in earnings before securities transactions. Western Bancorp., a multistate holding company that owns 22 banks in the West, reported that operating earnings rose 35 percent.

The major factors fueling the gains were sharply increased interest rates and strong loan demand, especially among the regional banks. Bankers and analysts cited the absence of urgings from Washington for banks to hold down their interest rates as a major reason for the impressive earnings.

Big money-center banks experienced some slackness in domestic commercial and industrial loans, but benefited from good loan demand overseas — although intense competition abroad squeezed interest margins to uncomfortably low levels.

But strong foreign-exchange trading profits helped to brighten operating profits. Citicorp, for example, reported that foreign exchange income rose $54 million to $62.5 million, an increase that one analyst called "probably the biggest rise for any bank in any quarter."

For the full year, Morgan Guaranty reported that profits from foreign exchange trading rose to $56.4 million, from $40.3 million, and Chase Manhattan said its trading income climbed to $74.7 million from $48.5 million.

Although bank earnings were up across the board, selected regional banks were among the strongest performers. The aggregate dollar earnings of the nation's 50 largest banks were found to be up 26 percent for the year, with California banks up 33 percent.

In a tabulation of the 98 largest banks by Salomon Brothers, the average gain in operating earnings came to 29.6 percent for the year and 25.8 percent for the quarter.

"Investors shouldn't expect the same kind of growth" to be duplicated, said George Salem, bank analyst with Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. "Money-center banks will probably be up 8 to 12 percent, and regionals up 12 to 15 percent."

"The regional banks obtained most of their growth from rising. . .loan volumes across the board, and rising "lower-quality growth because margins are at historic lows, and the rates are not commensurate with the risks."

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Airlines

3d Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	8.00	12.10 loss
Per share	0.17	-
Year	1978	1977
Profits	134.40	69.70
Per share	4.27	2.11

Armstrong Cork

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	312.70	275.30
Profits	12.65	3.68
Per Share	0.49	0.14
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,240	1,090
Profits	61.13	40.37
Per Share	2.36	1.55

Bristol-Myers

3d Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	630.90	552.80
Profits	55.18	48.28
Per Share	0.84	0.73
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,450	2,230
Profits	203.00	177.68
Per Share	3.08	2.69

Castle & Cooke

3 Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	448.00	338.50
Profits	9.22	11.40
Per Share	0.38	0.50
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,330	1,020
Profits	47.56	45.05
Per Share	2.00	1.96

Consolidated Foods

1 Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,140	768.10
Profits	25.62	23.35
Per Share	0.83	0.74
1st Half	1978	1977
Revenue	2,200	1,550
Profits	52.98	47.84
Per Share	1.71	1.52

Continental Group

3 Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	952.70	863.60
Profits	7.96	26.80
Per share	0.14	0.70
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,900	3,700
Profits	126.20	144.20
Per share	3.47	4.45

Continental Oil

3 Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	2,800	2,400
Profits	155.20	81.90
Per Share	1.45	0.77
3d	1978	1977
Revenue	9,900	9,100
Profits	451.30	380.60
Per Share	4.20	3.55

Gould

Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	493.10	433.30
Profits	25.54	25.18
Per Share	0.93	1.00
3d	1978	1977
Revenue	1,860	1,620
Profits	101.03	92.84
Per Share	3.77	3.69

Kraft

Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,450	1,360
Profits	43.68	34.54
Per Share	1.56	1.24
3d	1978	1977
Revenue	5,670.	5,240.
Profits	184.00	154.11
Per Share	6.57	5.51

National Steel

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,000.	769.00
Profits	38.00	16.50
Per Share	1.98	0.85
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,800.	3,200.
Profits	112.40	60.10
Per Share	5.85	3.12

Owens-Illinois

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	812.70	674.10
Profits	29.70	16.90
Per Share	1.01	0.56
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,110.	2,770.
Profits	109.20	91.30
Per Share	3.71	2.87

St Regis Paper

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	604.01	517.65
Profits	34.90	28.38
Per share	1.08	0.89
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,336.	2,022.
Profits	126.51	106.78
Per share	3.94	3.36

Sun Co.

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	2,050	1,820
Profits	94.51	92.86
Per Share	1.76	1.76
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	7,720.	6,500.
Profits	365.39	361.94
Per Share	6.82	7.27

United Technologies *

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,700.	1,430.
Profits	62.03	49.58
Per Share	1.34	1.36
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	6,270.	5,550.
Profits	234.14	195.97
Per Share	5.45	5.66

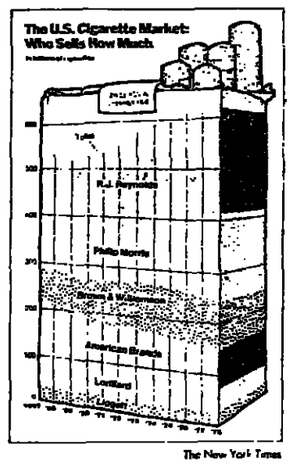
** The quarterly dividend has been increased to 55, from 50 cents a share, payable March 10, record Feb. 23*

Canada

Consolidated Bathurst

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	303.00	252.00
Profits	22.30	10.00
Per Share	0.98	0.43
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,070	869.00
Profits	59.10	21.30
Per Share	2.60	0.90

(Figures in Canadian dollars)



The New York Times

Liggett Sells Tobacco Unit

By Phillip H. Wiggins

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT) — The Liggett Group, the sixth-largest U.S. producer of cigarettes, has reached an agreement in principle to sell its domestic cigarette operations for about $122 million to C&O Development Co., a major international industrial developer.

The agreement to sell the operation, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., will take Liggett completely out of the cigarette business, but its product lines, which include L&M, Chesterfield, Decade, Lark and Eve, are to be continued under the new ownership.

The purchaser, wholly owned and operated by Dolph Overton, who also owns Systems Control, a North Carolina shipping company and industrial parks in the Carolinas has been involved in development projects for Squibb, Sunbeam, Revere Copper & Brass and Ramada Inns.

Last June, the Liggett Group sold its foreign cigarette operations to Fabriques de Tabac Reunies, a Swiss affiliate of Philip Morris, for about $108 million.

The company, which said it would not comment on the financial details of the transaction until a definitive agreement has been signed, has shown a steady decline in its cigarette sales in recent years. While U.S. cigarette sales have been climbing steadily for the last decade, Liggett's share of the market has reportedly fallen from 8.1 percent in 1967, to 3.3 percent in 1978. Analysts indicated that failure to keep pace with new cigarettes of competitors, especially low-tar brands, was a key factor in the steady sales decline.

Liggett said the sale of the cigarette operations would net the company "about $122 million" after the liquidation of all liabilities. The company said that the proposed sale would result in an after-tax charge against earnings of about $35 million. The sale will not include the pipe smoking and chewing tobacco business of Pinkerton Tobacco or the foreign leaf tobacco business of Liggett & Myers do Brasil Cigaros.

In 1978, Liggett's domestic tobacco operations generated $284 million in revenues and an operating income of $8.5 million. Most of its profits come from its wine and spirits business, which includes J&B Scotch; Red Man, the No. 1 chewing tobacco, and Alpo, the largest-selling dog food. The company has a number of other subsidiaries, including a soft drinks bottling company.

By getting rid of its troubled cigarette business and amassing a large amount of cash in the process, while its stock is trading below its book value of about $41.50, Liggett has become a tempting acquisition target, securities analysts say.

The Liggett Group today reported net earnings rose 80.2 percent in the fourth quarter to $10 million, or $1.15 a share, from $5.55 million, or 57 cents a share a year earlier on an 11-percent rise in sales to $241.1 million. Earnings for 1978 rose to $56.8 million, or $6.26 a share from 1977's $2.6 million, or 12 cents a share, as sales rose 10.6 percent to $970.7 million.

A Correction

Digital Equipment's first-half revenues reported on Jan. 27-28, should have read $813.9 million instead of $613.9 million.

7 U.S. Growth Sectors Expected

But High Rates To Hit Retailers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ) — Inflation and high interest rates may cut into consumer spending this year, but seven other sectors of the economy will grow rapidly, the Commerce Department reports.

In its yearly industrial outlook, issued yesterday, the department said that "retailers will face a difficult sales environment as the economy enters its fifth year of recovery." Retail stores should increase sales by about 10 percent, the same as in 1978, but if inflation is taken into account the growth would be closer to 3 or 4 percent.

The report added that "continued high interest rates in 1979 may tend to dampen the purchasing power of some consumers."

The report said the seven fastest growing industries this year are likely to be:

- Machine tools, metal-cutting tools, 20 percent, after inflation.
- Machine tools, metal forming types, 15.7 percent.
- Electronic computer equipment, 15 percent.
- Environmental controls equipment, 13 percent.
- Optical instruments and lenses, 12.4 percent.
- Lawn and garden equipment, 10.1 percent.
- Foundry machinery and equipment, no percentage given.

The report also listed other industries which should have substantial real growth: aerospace, 9.9 percent; telephone and telegraph equipment, 9.9 percent; photographic equipment and supplies, 9.3 percent; electronic components, 9.2 percent; and plastic materials and resins, 8 percent.

Chemical-industry shipments are expected to grow 11.5 percent this year, compared with 10.1 percent last year, the department said. Shipments of chemicals and related products should climb to about $145 billion from $130 billion in 1978, "growth well above that of most industrial sectors," it forecast.

It said it did not see many shortages of chemicals in the near term, assuming there are no "serious interruptions" of petroleum supplies. "However, for the longer-term, there is some concern" that the slower rate of growth of capital expenditures in the industry in recent years might not be providing the additional productive capacity which will be required."

Low growth or a decline in shipments was projected for such industries as meat packing, cement, household furniture, farm machinery and equipment, tires and tubes, and bread, cake and related products.

While the report said that U.S. trade is likely to improve this year because other countries' economies are growing more rapidly than the U.S. economy, "longer-term prospects for U.S. trade in manufactured goods are more uncertain," the report said. "It is possible that there may not be a return to the 1960s pattern of large and stable trade surpluses in manufactured goods."

Schultze Sees Tightening In Guidelines Necessary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP) — It may be necessary to further tighten the Carter administration's wage and price guidelines in 1980 to reduce inflation to the 6.5-percent level, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers said today.

"No decision has been made . . . my judgment is that it probably will be necessary in 1980," Charles Schultze told the congressional Joint Economic Committee.

A further tightening of the guidelines announced by President Carter in October would probably mean a lowering of the current limit for wage increases of about 7 percent down to 6.5 percent or 6 percent, although Mr. Schultze did not suggest any proposed new levels. He said tightening of the guidelines also "depends on what is achieved in 1979."

The administration hopes to reduce inflation below a 7-percent annual rate by the end of the year using a combination of spending restraint, high interest rates and its guidelines program. Mr. Schultze told the committee he thinks inflation can be brought under control without a recession, although he acknowledged there is "some danger."

"Progress can be made toward reducing inflation in 1979 without putting the economy through the wringer of recession. It can be done, and it must be done, to lay the foundation for a strong economy," he said.

[However, he warned that food prices will rise significantly early this year and that the price increase by oil exporting nations and the delayed effects of the dollar's depreciation will continue to be felt, Reuters reported. But "as these factors wane, and as the pay and price standards begin to take hold, the rate of inflation should slow significantly," he said.

[At the same time, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told the House Ways and Means Committee that "we are not going to lick inflation in one year." He said sluggish growth in productivity has been a major source of U.S. inflation in recent years.]

Mr. Schultze went before the panel to explain and answer questions about the administration's proposed 1980 budget and the new economic policies outlined by the president last week.

Record Posted For New Orders Of Machine Tools

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT) — New orders for machine tools surged 43 percent last year to a record $4.288 billion from $2.996 billion in 1977, the previous record, spurred by Detroit's retooling for a new generation of autos and a sharp rise in aircraft orders.

December's new orders fell 26 percent from November to $324.9 million, according to figures compiled by the National Machine Tool Builders Association. However, the drop does not indicate a slowdown in the high level of activity in 1978 because, the industry trade group said. October and November orders last year were unusually high due partly to a surge in business from the International Machine Tool show held in September. The December order rate was 2 percent higher than December, 1977.

Assocation president James Gray said that the backlog of orders for the industry now totalled $3.47 billlion, up 60 percent from end-1977, and that the industry "can look forward to continued high rates of shipments during 1979."

For the year, domestic orders were up 44 percent from 1977 at $3.9 billion while export orders totaled $383 million, up 34 percent from 1977.

Shipments for the year were up 31 percent from 1977 at $2.983 billion while December shipments gained 2 percent from November and were up 8 percent from a year earlier at $280 million.

NYSE Down After Rally In Afternoon

American Express Raises McGraw Bid

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — A late afternoon rally was blunted by profit taking and prices on the New York Stock Exchange settled for a small loss in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrials fell 3.98 to 855.77 while declining issues outnumbered advances 759 to 683. Volume dropped to 24.17 million shares from 34.23 million Friday.

American Express today sweetened its bid for McGraw-Hill to $40 a share from the previously proposed $34 a share and indicated it would only proceed with a "friendly" acquisition.

McGraw-Hill, which did not open for trading and which requested trading in its shares remain halted until a board meeting Wednesday, said it was "gratified" that the previous offer was withdrawn and added it will consider the new offer at the meeting. Meanwhile, the Federal Trade Commission launched an investigation into the proposed takeover on possible anti-trust grounds. American Express fell ⅛ to 30¾.

In other developments, the Transportation Department said it opposed the proposed merger of Continental Air Lines and Western Air Lines.

After the market closed, Georgia-Pacific Corp. said it would tender for 4.5 million shares of its stock at $31 each.

Iowa Beef Processors split its stock 2-for-1 and doubled the dividend but lost 2⅝ to 45⅜.

Thomas Tilling Ltd.'s U.S. subsidiary offered to buy Summers Electric for $30 a share. Summers rose 2 to 27 bid in over-the-counter trading.

American Stock Exchange prices also fell with the market-value index off 0.42 to 161.93 and the average price per share down 3 cents.

NYSE Rally and Mirages: An Analysis

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ) — The rally in New York Stock Exchange prices that began quietly at the turn of the year is taking on new life following last week's surprisingly good rally in the bond market and the first sign in a long while that upward pressures are easing in a few sectors of the short-term capital markets.

Interest rates on commercial paper and large certificates of deposit have been edging downward for several weeks. Today, several major banks reduced rates charged on loans to securities brokers by a half-point to 11 percent.

Although, false starts by the market in the past suggest investors are looking at what will turn out to be a mirage, Wall Street analysts believe the current recovery of stock prices could carry the Dow Jones industrial average into the 880-890 area before it runs into serious headwinds.

Nonetheless, considerable doubt exists that the market will be able to hold its gains and avoid a new, potentially sharp decline due to uncertainty in the the money and bond markets, which appear to be reflecting investor willingness to be comforted by the strong anti-inflation tone of the Carter administration and of comments by Federal Reserve chairman William Miller suggesting interest rates are at a peak. In addition, there are strong seasonal factors that tend to exert downward pressure on rates in January, and this year is no exception.

"My own belief is that this isn't the turning point in the bond market but only a rally and, therefore, temporary," says Henry Kaufman, economist at Salomon Brothers. Moveover, he adds, "in terms of their own strategies, commercial banks haven't concluded rates have peaked."

He believes corporations will begin making large demands on the bond/financing markets around midyear as their access to short-term funds diminishes significantly. He still expects considerably higher interest rates, with a bank prime lending rate of 13 percent, or higher, up from 11¾ percent currently, and AAA-rated utility bonds at 10½ to 11 percent compared with 9⅝ percent now.

Eugene Chamides, head of a firm providing technical analysis for institutional investors, says his work on the momentum of interest rates began indicating in November that a temporary peak in rates would occur by the end of this month but that it would be exceeded this summer or autumn. Rates on certificates of deposit could fall as much as two full percentage points without reversing the basic uptrend in interest rates, he says. He believes the prime could reach 13 or 14 percent before this rate cycle tops out.

"I am telling clients we would be sellers of stocks on this rally and wouldn't be ready to buy aggressively until we see indications that rates are truly peaking, possibly in the second or third quarter," he says.

But the issue will remain in doubt for some time. Allen Sinai, of Data Resources Inc., calls the latest rally in fixed-income markets "the beginning of the end of the rise in rates." He is advising money managers to begin committing a portion of their cash reserves to the stock and bond markets, keeping enough liquid funds on hand to weather a few more bursts of pessimism.

"It's very logical to invest some funds now even if there are going to be one or two further rises in rates," he says. "Sometime in the second quarter, the economy will be weak enough and monetary growth sluggish enough to stabilize interest rates."

ADVERTISEMENT

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from **January 30th, 1979** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.ep.no. 20** of the **CDR's Crown Zellerbach Corporation, each repr. 5 shs.** will be payable with **Dfls. 3,99 net** (div.per record-date 11.12.78; gross $ -.475 p.sh) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $ -.35625 = Dfls. -.70 per CDR. Div.eps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $ -.35625 = Dfls. -.70) with Dfls. 3.29 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 17th January, 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

SEARS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from **30th January 1979** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.ep.no. 7** of the **CDRs Sears Holdings Limited, each repr. 100 shs.** will be payable with **Dfls. 1,93** (re interim/dividend for the year to 31.1.1979 -.5 p. per share. Tax credit £ -.24 = Dfls. -.95 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 18th January 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK LIMITED
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from **12th February 1979** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.ep.no. 11** (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the **CDR's The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Limited, each repr. 100 shs.** will be payable with **Dfls. 2,06 net** (div.per record-date 30.9.78; gross Yen 2.50 p.sh) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 37.50 = Dfls. -.37 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 50.- = Dfls. -.50 p. CDR) will be deducted.
After 30.4.79 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 1,93 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 24th January, 1979.

January 25, 1979

Georgia-Pacific Corporation

has acquired through merger

Hudson Pulp & Paper Corp.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Hudson Pulp & Paper Corp. and assisted in the negotiations leading to this transaction.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.A.
Caffe 4 Santos, lb	1.32	2.07½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	214.75
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb	.40-.42	0.33
Copper elect., lb	.75⅝-78¼	.63⅜
Tin (Straits), lb	6.8771	5.8059
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	6.742	4.955
Gold N.Y., oz	225.20	175.20
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
January 29, 1979	1,003.80 f	896.40 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
January 29, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.67	5.67	5.56	5.65	—.03
Apr	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.92	—.03
May	6.62	6.62	6.54	6.60	—.03

Est. sales: 1,293; sales Fri. 1,282.

Total open interest Fri. 11,959, off 398 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	124.50	125.60	124.25	124.50	+0.03
May	121.50	122.45	121.20	121.48	+0.13
Jul	121.25	122.00	120.90	121.00	—0.23
Sep	120.75	121.20	120.25	120.50	—0.46
Dec	119.75	120.00	119.00	119.25	—0.38
Mar	117.50	117.50	117.50	117.88	—0.62
May	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	—1.00

Est. sales: 450; sales Fri. 814.

Total open interest Fri. 3,233, off 5 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	7.96	8.01	7.92	8.01	.
May	8.26	8.28	8.18	8.27	—0.04
Jul	8.48	8.54	8.45	8.53	—0.02
Sep	8.72	8.76	8.69	8.75	—0.03
Oct	8.83	8.86	8.79	8.85	—0.04
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	9.44	9.51	9.44	9.51	—0.06
May	9.69	9.70	9.69	9.71	—0.06

Est. sales: 2,850; sales Fri. 2,331.

Total open interest Fri. 33,294, up 162 from Thur.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	152.00	156.69	152.00	154.70	+2.20
May	152.90	157.50	152.90	155.50	+2.10
Jul	153.50	158.00	153.30	156.80	+2.55
Sep	154.00	159.00	154.00	157.30	+2.30
Dec	155.10	158.50	155.10	158.30	+2.25

Est. sales: 1,025; sales Fri. 956.

Total open interest Fri. 8,167, off 36 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	119.30	119.40	116.25	116.75	—3.50
May	121.40	121.50	118.60	118.80	—3.70
Jul	122.70	122.90	120.60	120.90	—2.70
Sep	123.70	123.70	121.60	122.05	—2.80
Nov	118.50	118.75	117.20	117.60	—2.15
Jan	111.10	111.25	110.75	110.95	—1.55
Mar	111.00	111.00	110.75	111.00	—1.50

Est. sales: 1,500; sales Fri. 566.

Total open interest Fri. 8,523, off 726 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	64.08	64.75	64.08	64.69	+0.73
May	66.35	66.91	66.26	66.90	+0.75
Jul	67.95	68.30	67.80	68.30	+0.60
Oct	65.10	65.25	65.00	65.18	+0.23
Dec	63.53	63.75	63.41	63.74	+0.34

Est. sales: 3,850; sales Fri. 3,808.

Total open interest Fri. 35,388, up 89 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	76.40	76.75	76.10	76.45	+0.35
May	77.70	78.00	77.30	77.70	+0.40
Jul	78.55	78.95	78.10	78.55	+0.40
Sep	79.20	70.70	79.00	79.25	+0.40
Dec	79.90	80.35	79.50	80.05	+0.55
Mar	80.70	80.90	80.40	80.80	+0.55
May	80.90	81.25	80.90	81.25	+0.60
Jul	81.30	81.30	81.25	81.70	+0.65
Sep	81.80	81.90	81.80	82.15	+0.60

Est. sales: 6,100; sales Fri. 5,853.

Total open interest Fri. 54,802, off 205 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Feb	663.50	671.50	663.50	665.00	.
Mar	672.00	681.00	668.00	670.00	+1.00
May	678.00	687.00	674.30	676.10	+1.10
Jul	687.50	694.00	681.30	683.30	+1.00
Sep	694.30	750.00	688.50	690.50	+0.80
Dec	705.50	714.00	700.50	702.00	+0.20
Jan	709.50	716.00	705.80	706.10	—0.70
Mar	719.00	726.00	711.50	714.30	—0.10
May	726.50	732.00	722.00	722.60	—0.30
Jul	735.50	743.00	732.70	731.00	—0.50
Sep	742.00	748.00	742.00	739.60	—0.70

Est. sales: 21,500; sales Fri. 12,374.

Total open interest Fri. 267,302, off 1,372 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	390.00	393.00	383.00	383.60	—1.70
Jul	392.00	393.50	385.00	385.60	—2.40
Oct	394.50	396.00	389.50	388.10	—2.90
Jan	396.00	398.00	397.00	391.20	—3.30
Apr	399.00	402.00	400.00	393.70	—3.50
Jul	401.00	405.20	405.20	396.20	—3.70

Est. sales: 2,117; sales Fri. 2,039.

Total open interest Fri. 8,814, off 190 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Feb	235.70	237.50	231.80	232.20	—3.60
Mar	238.00	239.20	233.50	234.20	—3.80
Apr	240.00	241.50	235.90	236.20	—4.00
Jun	244.60	245.70	239.90	240.40	—4.20
Aug	249.20	250.30	243.70	244.70	—4.40
Oct	253.60	255.00	251.80	249.10	—4.50
Dec	258.00	259.50	253.00	253.50	—4.70
Feb	263.00	263.30	258.00	258.00	—4.90
Apr	267.50	267.80	264.80	262.50	—5.20
Jun	272.20	272.60	270.50	267.10	—5.40
Aug	275.40	277.00	270.50	271.70	—5.60

Est. sales: 32,000; sales Fri. 26,008.

Total open interest Fri. 169,154, off 2,604 from Thur.

CHICAGO FUTURES
January 29, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.49½	3.49¾	3.46¼	3.49¼	—.01
May	3.30	3.31	3.27½	3.28¾	—.03
Jul	3.17½	3.18	3.14	3.15	—.03½
Sep	3.21½	3.22	3.18½	3.19	—.04
Dec	3.31½	3.31¼	3.29	3.29¾	—.03¾
Mar	.	.	.	3.37	—.03½

Sales Fri. 7,234.

Total open interest Fri. 38,462, up 87 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.33½	—.00¼
May	2.42½	2.43¼	2.42¼	2.42¾	—.00¼
Jul	2.47½	2.48¼	2.47¼	2.48	—.00¼
Sep	2.49	2.50½	2.49	2.50¼	+.00¼
Dec	2.52¼	2.54¼	2.52¼	2.54	+.01
Mar	2.59¾	2.61½	2.59¾	2.61½	+.01

Sales Fri. 12,065.

Total open interest Fri. 133,709, up 780 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.92	6.95	6.87	6.94½	—.00¾
May	7.04	7.07	7.00	7.06½	—.00¼
Jul	7.13	7.16	7.08	7.15½	+.01¼
Aug	7.05	7.12	7.04	7.11¾	+.00¾
Sep	6.80	6.85	6.79½	6.85	+.02
Nov	6.68	6.75	6.68	6.74¾	+.02½
Jan	6.77	6.82½	6.77	6.82½	+.01¼
Mar	6.88¼	6.91½	6.86½	6.91½	+.01½

Sales Fri. 40,403.

Total open interest Fri. 120,744, up 62 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	187.00	187.00	185.20	186.60	— .80
May	188.50	000.00	000.00	188.70	— .50
Jul	190.00	190.70	189.00	190.10	— .60
Aug	190.50	190.70	189.20	190.30	— .80
Sep	190.00	190.00	188.50	189.50	— .50
Oct	187.00	187.30	185.70	187.40	— .10
Dec	187.50	187.50	185.70	186.60	— .50
Jan	.	.	.	186.70	— .90

Sales Fri. 10,545.

Total open interest Fri. 48,376, off 1,577 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 50,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	24.90	24.90	24.52	24.80	— .16
May	24.80	25.00	24.65	24.93	— .18
Jul	24.70	25.05	24.70	24.97	— .14
Aug	24.80	25.00	24.70	25.00	— .15
Sep	24.15	24.50	24.15	24.40	— .10
Oct	23.65	24.00	23.65	23.95	+ .05
Dec	23.55	23.90	23.55	23.87	+ .11
Jan	23.68	23.85	23.68	23.80	+ .15
Mar	23.70	23.80	23.70	23.80	+ .10

Sales Fri. 10,604.

Total open interest Fri. 50,422, up 336 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.34½	1.34¾	1.32¾	1.34½	—.00¼
May	1.40½	1.40¾	1.39¼	1.40½	—.00¾
Jul	1.45¾	1.46	1.44	1.45¼	—.01
Sep	1.50¼	1.50¼	1.48¼	1.49¼	—.01
Dec	1.55	1.55	1.53¾	1.55	—.00¾

Sales Fri. 851.

Total open interest Fri 6,238, up 21 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	64.80	65.25	64.60	65.02	+ .80
Apr	66.40	66.90	66.25	66.55	+ .65
Jun	67.45	67.90	67.40	67.75	+ .65
Aug	66.30	66.90	66.30	66.60	+ .63
Oct	65.35	65.80	65.25	65.42	+ .30
Dec	65.97	66.45	65.97	66.25	+ .58
Jan				66.50	+ .65
Feb	66.60	66.90	66.60	66.85	+ .43
Apr	67.25	67.60	67.25	67.47	+ .47
Jun	68.30	68.65	68.30	68.50	+ .25

Est. sales: 23,957; sales Fri. 18,051.

Total open interest Fri. 94,393, up 306 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	80.40	80.97	80.35	80.90	+ .93
Apr	80.60	81.35	80.55	81.32	+1.15
May	80.25	81.00	80.25	81.00	+1.03
Aug	81.50	82.15	81.40	82.15	+1.20
Sep	81.50	82.10	81.40	82.05	+1.05
Oct	80.90	81.57	80.90	81.62	+1.00
Nov	81.75	82.82	81.75	82.75	+1.23
Jan	83.30	83.62	83.30	83.60	+ .98

Est. sales: 2,546; sales Fri. 1,514.

Total open interest Fri. 23,622, up 482 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	54.10	54.70	54.00	54.02	+ .42
Apr	51.10	51.52	50.60	50.65	.
Jun	52.70	53.20	52.50	52.55	+ .38
Jul	52.60	53.30	52.50	52.77	+ .40
Aug	49.95	50.60	49.95	50.15	+ .33
Oct	47.25	47.60	47.25	47.35	+ .30
Dec	47.85	48.20	47.85	48.00	+ .30
Feb	47.95	48.00	47.85	47.85	+ .10
Apr	46.00	46.00	45.75	45.75	+ .05

Est. sales: 7,933; sales Fri. 5,909.

Total open interest Fri. 24,962, up 265 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	63.90	64.37	62.20	62.37	—1.13
Mar	63.20	63.57	61.45	61.75	—1.00
May	63.00	63.70	62.07	62.60	+ .03
Jul	62.80	63.65	62.35	62.90	+ .23
Aug	61.50	61.95	60.50	60.95	+ .15

Est. sales: 7,319; sales Fri. 6,275.

Total open interest Fri. 10,667, off 109 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	46.20	46.55	46.20	46.50	+ .45
Mar	46.90	47.00	46.90	47.00	+ .05
Apr	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	.
May	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	.
Jun	49.25	49.55	49.25	49.55	+ .45
Jul	49.25	49.35	49.25	49.35	+ .05

Sales Fri. 21.

Total open interest Fri. 737, off 7 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Feb	58.35	58.50	57.90	57.90	— .05
Mar	56.25	56.25	56.00	56.00	— .20
Apr	51.90	51.90	51.60	51.60	— .55
May	50.00	50.00	49.90	49.90	.
Sep	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	.

Est. sales: 51; sales Fri. 61.

Total open interest Fri. 961, up 45 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	213.60	226.20	220.40	220.60	—4.00
May	216.50	219.50	215.00	215.10	—1.30
Jul	210.30	215.50	209.50	212.90	+2.40
Sep	205.80	210.20	204.70	209.50	+3.80
Nov	196.00	199.40	195.50	199.00	+3.00

Est. sales: 3,880; sales Fri. 3,152.

Total open interest Fri. 8,361, up 55 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Mar	212.50	214.50	211.60	212.00	—1.00
May	213.20	215.60	212.40	212.60	—1.10
Jul	212.70	215.00	212.50	213.10	+ .20
Sep	209.80	212.50	209.60	212.00	+2.10
Nov	206.00	208.50	205.50	207.00	+ .40
Jan	.	.	.	206.50	+ .50

Sales: Fri. 841.

Total open interest Fri. 4,164, up 229 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.75	90.75	90.68	90.71	—.03
Jun	90.66	90.66	90.59	90.60	—.02
Sep	90.64	90.64	90.56	90.58	—.03
Dec	90.72	90.72	90.64	90.67	—.01
Mar	90.78	90.78	90.72	90.75	.
Jun	90.85	90.86	90.81	90.84	.
Sep	90.96	90.96	90.89	90.90	—.03
Dec	90.99	91.00	90.94	90.94	—.03

Est. sales: 3,679; sales Fri. 4,428.

Total open interest Fri. 55,167, up 111 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct.-$100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	89-12	89-13	88-25	88-25	—15
Jun	89-15	89-15	88-24	88-26	—17
Sep	89-19	89-19	89-00	89-00	—16
Dec	89-22	89-22	89-03	89-05	—16
Mar	89-19	89-19	89-00	89-01	—14
Jun	89-17	89-17	88-28	88-28	—20
Sep	89-14	89-14	88-27	88-27	—19
Dec	89-03	89-03	88-26	88-27	—16
Mar	89-06	89-06	88-23	88-24	—15
Jun	88-25	88-25	88-22	88-22	—14
Sep	88-25	88-25	88-20	88-20	—13

Sales: Fri. 5,413 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 62,155, up 670 from Thurs.

IMM Futures
January 29, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6000	0.6018	0.5999 a	0.6017	+0.0018
June	0.6160	0.6181	0.6160	0.6177 b	+0.0018
Sept	0.6309	0.6335	0.6309	0.6325	+0.0010
Dec	0.6440	0.6485 b	0.6440	0.6485 b	+0.0005
Mar	0.6605	0.6605	0.6600	0.6600	Unch.
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5020	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2376	Unch.
June	0.2355	0.2360 b	0.2355	0.2360 b	—0.0020
YEN					
Mar	5060	5063	5052	5062	Unch.
June	5162	5164	5151	5161 a	—0002
Sept	5253	5254	5248	5254	—0006
Dec	5345	5355 b	5345	5355 b	—0025
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.9880	1.9910	1.9870	1.9900	+0.0020
June	1.9770	1.9785	1.9740	1.9760	Unch.
Sept	1.9620	1.9680 b	1.9620	1.9670 b	—0.0010
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9530	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8367	0.8377	0.8364	0.8379	+0.0003
June	0.8371	0.8382	0.8367	0.8379	+0.0001
Sept	0.8390	0.8397	0.8370	0.8397	+0.0007
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5419	0.5430	0.5415	0.5423	—0.0013
June	0.5517	0.5525	0.5513	0.5523 a	—0.0009
Sept	0.5600	0.5610 b	0.5600	0.5610	—0.0018
Dec	0.5680	0.5710 b	0.5680	0.5710 b	—0.0028
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5840	Unch.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
January 29, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	871.00	872.00	861.00	862.00
3 months	890.50	891.00	879.50	880.00
Cathodes: spot	859.00	859.50	847.00	848.00
3 months	879.00	879.50	866.00	867.00
Tin: spot	6,980.00	7,000.00	6,950.00	6,975.00
3 months	6,905.00	6,910.00	6,885.00	6,890.00
Lead: spot	515.00	517.00	515.00	520.00
3 months	481.50	482.00	483.00	484.00
Zinc: spot	364.00	365.00	359.50	360.50
3 months	376.50	377.00	372.00	372.50
Silver: spot	334.80	335.00	327.80	328.10
3 months	343.90	344.00	336.70	336.80

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
January 29, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	102.00	100.20	100.35	100.45	100.95	101.00
May	104.85	103.50	103.80	103.85	104.00	104.05
Aug	108.75	107.50	107.90	107.95	108.00	108.10
Oct	111.25	110.75	110.80	110.90	111.05	111.15
Dec	114.25	114.10	113.65	113.70	113.95	114.10
Mar	119.25	118.75	118.60	118.50	118.85	119.00
May	121.90	121.50	121.25	121.55	121.40	121.70
1,404 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,759	1,708	1,741	1,743	1,719	1,720
May	1,798	1,751	1,782	1,783	1,757	1,758
Jul	1,823	1,777	1,806	1,807	1,781	1,783
Sep	1,841	1,808	1,835	1,840	1,805	1,810
Dec	1,876	1,845	1,870	1,875	1,845	1,849
Mar	1,885	1,865	1,884	1,895	1,860	1,865
May	1,875	1,875	1,890	1,910	1,871	1,900
5,770 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,580	1,540	1,536	1,540	1,605	1,606
Mar	1,377	1,352	1,369	1,370	1,359	1,360
May	1,253	1,240	1,243	1,246	1,244	1,245
Jul	1,196	1,188	1,188	1,190	1,195	1,196
Sep	1,149	1,139	1,141	1,142	1,142	1,145
Nov	1,114	1,100	1,100	1,102	1,106	1,108
Jan	1,083	1,080	1,070	1,075	1,081	1,084
4,498 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
January 29, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	811	800	806	807	— 1
May	840	835	830	835	— 3
Jul	855	855	845	850	— 4
Aug	885	885	877	883	— 1
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	905	912	— 3
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	925	940	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	970	984	— 6
160 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,478	1,415	1,465	1,470	+ 63
May	1,493	1,439	1,488	1,490	+ 57
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ 30
Sep	1,545	1542.5	1,550	1,574	+ 40
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,570	+ 45
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,570	+ 50
138 lots					

STREICH METALLINVEST
Professional
im Metall-Börsenhandel.
6000 Frankfurt/Main 1
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53
Telefon 0611/724379

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
January 29, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Gard Denv	422,600	29	— ⅜
BallyMfg	405,100	60⅛	+1⅞
Texaco Inc	234,200	25¾	
SearsRoeb	226,300	21½	+ ⅛
RalstnPur	203,900	12⅝	+ ½
Uniroyal	195,400	7⅞	— ⅛
PhilipsPet	189,100	32⅝	+ ⅜
Mobil	174,100	73⅞	+1⅞
Southern Co	165,400	14⅝	— ⅛
Scherg Plgh	162,500	31½	+ ¾
Am Airlin	160,500	12⅝	— ⅛
AmTT	154,700	63⅞	— ⅜
Exxon	151,300	51⅛	— ⅛
GouldInc	146,000	28½	—1⅛
DigitalEq	142,600	55	— ¾

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	24.17	39.57
Advanced	683	980
Volume Up (in millions)	9.54	22.13
Declined	759	500
Volume Down (in millions)	10.93	7.52
Unchanged	449	414
Total Issues	1,891	1,894
New highs	37	51
New lows	8	7

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	859.58	862.96	851.61	855.77	—3.98
20 Trn	218.35	219.81	216.01	217.91	—0.83
15 Utl	104.16	104.94	103.76	104.50	+0.44
65 Stk	289.54	291.07	287.02	288.83	—0.83

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	102.33	100.99	101.55	—0.31
Industrials	114.16	112.68	113.29	—0.35
Utilities	51.70	51.09	51.45	—0.06
Finance	11.88	11.70	11.76	—0.09
Transp.	13.71	13.45	13.59	—0.03

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.99	56.80	56.85	—0.14
Industrials	62.59	62.49	62.55	—0.15
Transp.	43.96	43.92	43.92	—0.14
Utilities	39.67	39.59	39.65	—0.03
Finance	58.33	58.19	58.22	—0.27

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 26	136,347	287,172	1,271
January 25	118,045	249,768	1,304
January 24	134,596	283,129	1,073
January 23	130,808	304,510	527
January 22	126,679	285,964	750

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	158,900	32⅞	—1¼
Instrum Sys	155,900	1⅛	— ¼
Syntex Corp	128,300	37¾	— ⅞
Amdahl	76,100	45⅛	—1½
HouOilM	76,000	16¾	— ¾
Kaiser Ind	73,400	2¼	+ ⅛
SuperiorInd	53,800	18¼	+1⅛
TexIntAir	48,100	12	
Juniper Pet	43,900	3⅞	+ ¼
TerraCh Int	30,700	6¼	+ ¾

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)		3.04
Advanced	293	362
Volume Up (in millions)	1.07	1.79
Declined	324	225
Volume Down (in millions)	1.34	0.60
Unchanged	236	255
Total Issues	853	842
New highs	7	13
New lows	2	2

American Stock Index: High	Low	Close	Chg.
162.48	161.82	161.93	—0.42

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—37

Alcan Alu	GiffrdHill	ParkerPen
Amax Inc	Hack Watr	Pennzoil Co
Amax 5.25pf	Houdaill Ind	Perk Elmr
Amax 3pf	LamsnSes	RelGrp pfB
AtlRichfl	LeviStrauss	RalmCp
AtlRch 3pf	MCAInc	RoperCp
AtlRh 2.80pf	MaratMt	SanJuan Ra
Beckman	Marathn Oil	StdOil Ind
CoreInd	Mobil	UARCO
Cyprus Min	Monog Ind	Un Bancp
Dictphone	Newmont	UnEnRes
GenDynam wi	OakInd	WnPac Ind
GiddLewis		

NEW LOWS—8

EmryAF	PSEG 7.80pf	StBr Paint
GenCare	Quanex n	Wheel LakE
NDist 4.50pf	Sta-Rite	

Exchanges Near Merger

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ) — The proposed merger of the New York Cocoa Exchange and the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange took a further step as the exchanges released details of their plans to their members. If the members approve, a "simple financial merger of assets and liabilities" of the two exchanges would take place by mid-year, they said.

S. Korea Sets Borrowing

SEOUL, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ) — South Korea plans to obtain $3.5 billion in foreign loans and direct investment this year, up from $3 billion last year, the Economic Planning Board said today.

Market Closed

All banks, businesses and markets were closed Monday in Australia in observance of Australia day.

NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 29

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30½	13⅝	Pndrosa	.30	1.5	7	251	19½	18½	19½	+ ¼
36	18½	PopeTal	1	3.8	5	54	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
22½	13	Portec	.80b	4.8	9	39	16⅞	16½	16¾	
20⅛	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.4	9	73	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
111½	99½	PoG pf11.50		11.		z260	103½	102¼	102¼	— ¼
39¼	23⅜	Potlich	1.16	3.5	9	23	33	32¾	33	+ ½
15¼	13½	PotmEl	1.34	9.4	8	120	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
52¾	44¼	PotEl pf4.50		10.		z330	46	45	45	
47	39	PotEl pf4.04		9.9		z100	41	40½	41	+1⅜
26⅛	15½	Premier	.64	2.5	10	13	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ¼
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			20	302	30⅞	29⅛	29⅛	—1⅝
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.5	13	300	86⅝	86	86¼	— ¼
16¼	8⅛	ProdRsh	.50	3.6	9	29	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	18¾	Proler			33	7	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.4	10	224	17⅛	16¾	17	
24¾	21⅞	PSCol pf2.10		8.9		50	23½	23½	23½	
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.1	9	132	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
42½	37	PSIn pf 3.50		9.4		z20	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
103½	93⅞	PSInd pf8.38		8.9		z5000	95	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
22½	18⅞	PSvNH	2.12	10.	7	x150	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	25	PSNH pf2.75		10.		z400	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+1⅝
22⅜	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	8.9	6	110	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.12	9.4	8	131	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	42	PSEG pf4.30		10.		z10	43	43	43	—1
25½	21⅜	PSEG pf2.17		9.3		4	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43		9.6		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
123⅝	109	PSE pf12.25		11.		z10	112	112	112	
92⅝	81½	PSEG pf7.80		9.8		z150	81½	d80	80	—1½
91	76	PSEG pf8.08		9.9		z10	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
10⅛	4⅞	Publick				57	7¼	7	7	— ¼
8⅜	3½	Pueblo			5	44	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅞	4⅛	PR Cem			4	8	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.2	7	106	17	16½	16⅞	
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	4.6	6	161	35½	35	35	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	6.9	8	52	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
26½	18⅝	Purex pf1.35		6.0		9	22½	22½	22½	
6¼	2¼	PurltnFa			6	3	4	4	4	
30¾	19⅜	Puroltr	1.28	4.9	12	4	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ¼
27⅝	20⅛	QuakO	1.20	4.8	7	142	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
112⅝	104	QuaO pf9.56		9.0		z100	107¼	106¼	106¼	—1
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO	.88	5.9	11	45	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
20¾	19	Quanex n	1	5.1	7	33	19¾	d18⅝	19⅝	+ ¾
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.9	15	41	7	6⅞	6⅞	
27	19	QuestrpfA	2	9.8		2	20½	20½	20½	
— R—R—R —										
33⅞	23	RCA	1.40	5.2	7	399	27⅝	27	27	— ⅝
74	58½	RCA pf	4	6.7		7	61	60	60	— ¼
17½	9⅝	RTE	.60	4.9	6	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20	9	RLC	.52	3.5	5	54	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur	.58	4.6	9	2039	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ½
17	3¾	Ramad	.12e	1.0	33	1231	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
20¼	16¼	Ranco			8	34	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
16¾	5⅞	RapAm	.40e	2.6	3	48	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	24½	Raybl	1.60b	5.5	5		29⅛	29	29	
27¾	14¾	Raymndln	1	6.2	5	39	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
58⅜	30¼	Raythn	1.60	3.2	10	368	51¼	50½	50½	— ⅝
32¾	18⅝	ReadBat	1	5.0	6	398	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	12¼	RltRef	1.93	12.	8	10	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ½
7⅝	3½	Redman	.03e	.5	4	73	5½	5⅜	5½	
11⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	7.0	7	34	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.2	4	17	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	ReichCh	.74	5.8	7	23	13⅝	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
41	27⅝	ReinEl	1.50	4.4	9	68	33¾	33⅜	33¾	+ ⅜
39	25	ReinGp	1.60b	4.2	4	125	39	38¼	38½	— ¼
58	39½	RelG pf 2.20		3.8		6	u58¼	58	58¼	+ ¼
27⅞	23⅝	RelG pf 2.60		10.		15	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
28¾	25	Relln pf2.68		10.		1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
23½	11⅝	RepCp	.32e	1.7	4	19	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	— ¼
30	20⅝	RepFnS	1.50	5.4	4	23	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
3	1⅜	RepMtg				12	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
27¾	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	6.7	4	44	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
25⅛	21	RepTex	1	4.5	7	27	22¼	21⅞	22	
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	1.9	11	799	12⅝	11½	12⅜	+ ⅜
26¾	19⅜	RsOil pf1.75		8.0		59	22	21	21¾	+ ½
31½	17⅞	RevcoD	.64	2.5	11	74	25⅞	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
19⅛	10½	Revere			5	58	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	
59	37⅞	Revlon	1.30	2.5	14	1096	53⅝	52⅞	52½	—1
20½	11⅜	Rexham	.60	3.1	10	42	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	15⅛	Rexnrd	.88	4.6	7	387	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
65	52⅜	Reynln	3.80	6.5	7	593	58⅝	58⅛	58½	+ ½
75	58⅝	Revln pf2.25		3.5		1	64½	64½	64½	
39¾	24½	RevMtl	1.80	4.8	6	405	37½	36½	37½	+ ¾
84	61½	RevM pf4.50		5.8		1	78	78	78	—1
25¼	15¼	RichCo	1.20	6.2	5	12	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
31	19⅞	RchMer	1.06	4.4	9	130	24⅛	23⅞	24	
22¼	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.4	6	24	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
35¼	20¾	RioGran	.90	3.1	6	119	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
18⅞	12⅝	RioGr pf1.80		5.2		352	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
26	16¼	RiteAid	.42	1.9	8	66	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
29½	17	Robshw	1.20	5.6	7	51	21⅝	21¼	21½	
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.70	6.4	7	4	26⅝	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.0	8	170	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
19½	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.3	7	23	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
20⅛	15⅝	RochTl	1.56	8.5	7	76	18½	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	1	8.8	5	32	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
38	29	Rockwl	2.40	6.4	7	211	38	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅜
93¼	72¼	RkInt pf4.75		5.2		1	92	92	92	
40¼	28¾	RohmH	1.52	4.1	9	116	37⅜	36½	37¼	+ ¼
19⅞	6¼	Rohrlnd			6	109	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
23	14¾	Rollins	.60	3.1	9	36	19⅝	19½	19½	
59¼	25½	Rolm			30	439	u59⅞	57¼	57¼	—1¼
6¼	2⅝	Ronson				36	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
11½	10¼	Roper	.90	7.7	5	51	u11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ½
21½	13	Rorer	.76	4.5	14	221	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
23	15	Rosario	.50a	2.5	12	114	20⅛	20	20	
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.08	.4	10	952	19⅝	19	19	— ½
20⅞	13	RC Cos	1.04	6.9	8	34	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
65½	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.6	6	297	63⅝	63½	63⅝	— ½
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.1	11	111	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	9¼	RussTog	.88	8.5	8	19	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	14⅞	RyanH	1	6.2	7	56	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ½
30⅝	13½	RyderS	.80	3.3	7	87	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
— S—S—S —										
10¾	4⅝	SCA	.35t	4.1	13	1269	8⅝	7⅞	8½	+ ⅞
23½	15⅛	SCM	1.10	5.5	4	34	20⅛	20	20	
23¾	6¼	SPSTec	.50	2.8	26	12	18⅝	18	18	— ½
35¾	22½	Sabine	.56	1.6	23	70	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	
13	6⅜	Safedin	.32	3.1	10	31	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.1	9	221	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
16¾	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.2	6	79	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	5.0	16	53	26⅝	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	9.9	6	x9	13	12¾	12¾	
43⅜	34⅛	StLSaF	2.50	6.7	5	10	37⅝	37½	37½	
12½	10	SPaul	1e	9.4		30	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	25½	StRegP	1.80	5.6	8	669	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
8⅜	5½	Salant	.40	5.7	4	242	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
21¾	9¾	Sambos	.60	5.9	7	728	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.5	7	146	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8¼	SJuanR	1.05t	6.7	22	460	u16½	15⅞	15⅞	
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	2.2	9	68	18⅞	18½	18½	— ½
39½	29⅛	SFeInd	2.20	6.7	5	352	32¾	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅜
10¾	8	SFeIn pf .50		5.6		3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
40½	22⅛	SFeInt	.60	2.1	11	151	28⅜	28¼	28½	— ⅛
19⅝	13	SalWel	.72	4.8	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	SaulRE				178	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
8½	3¼	SavASIp			20	51	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
15	6⅝	SavOnD	.36	3.6	8	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	SavEIP	1	9.0	4	21	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	12¾	SavE A 1.34		9.9		5	13½	13½	13½	
13⅝	11½	SavE pf1.28		11.		10	12	12	12	
24¾	11⅛	Savln	.50	3.3	4	269	15⅜	15	15¼	
8⅜	4⅛	Saxon			8	135	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer				14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
38	26¼	SchrPlo	1.24	4.0	9	x1625	31¼	30½	31⅛	+ ⅜
16⅝	9¼	Schlitz	.40	4.0	36	159	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
101	64⅛	Schlmb	1.40	1.4	17	431	98½	97⅝	97⅝	—1⅛
21⅞	19¾	SCOA	.80	3.9	8	56	20⅝	19¾	20½	— ⅛
7	3½	ScotLad	.36r	8.7		95	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.0	7	36	27⅛	26½	26¾	+ ¼
21¾	15⅝	ScottF	.64	3.4	7	16	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
19⅛	12⅝	ScottP	.84	4.9	10	1241	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys	.28	2.4	8	33	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.4	6	29	19	18¾	19	
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			17	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅜	8⅝	Scud pf .81e		9.1		8	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅞	SeaCA pf1.46		11.		7	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
36⅝	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	1.7	6	273	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	7.9	6	96	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
15½	5⅛	SeabWA	.40b	2.8	6	422	14½	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
31½	23	Seafst	.96	3.7	7	37	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	Seagrm	1.12	3.8	11	87	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ½
17½	9⅝	Seagrv	.27e	1.8	8	45	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
29¼	14⅛	SealPw	1.10	5.0	7	6	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅝	10⅛	SearleG	.52	4.1		204	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
28½	19¾	Sears	1.12a	5.2	8	2263	21⅞	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
14¾	7¼	Seatrain			16	47	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	— ⅛
48¼	27¼	Sedco	.64	2.1	8	35	31	30½	30⅝	— ½
15⅜	11⅜	SelgLt	1.20b	9.4	6	71	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼
15⅝	7⅜	Shakspr	.48	5.3	6	x5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
28¾	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.4	4	110	15⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—1½
34½	16¼	Shapell	.15	.6	3	7	24⅝	24⅝	24½	
17½	5⅛	ShearH	.40	3.6	3	80	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
37⅜	28½	ShellOil	2	6.1	6	335	33¼	32¾	33	+ ⅜
47¼	37⅝	ShellT	1.33e	3.0	8	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	6.7	4	14	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
21¾	14¾	ShelG pf1.35		7.9		4	17	17	17	— ¼
18⅛	14	ShelG pf1.40		8.9		5	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin				204	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	—1⅞
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.1	8	39	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	19½	Signal	.80	3.0	7	202	26⅝	26	26½	+ ½
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.6	7	43	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
21⅛	8⅜	SimPrec	.24	1.4	14	55	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.3	11	241	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	5.4	5	158	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50		11.		45	33½	32¾	33¼	+ ⅜
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs	.80	2.9	9	37	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
28⅝	11¾	Skil Cp	.40e	1.4	9	83	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.1	8	69	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
24⅞	13⅞	SmithA	1.40	7.2	4	36	19⅞	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
50½	30½	SmithInl	.92	2.0	9	64	46⅛	46	46	— ½
102½	46½	Smikln	2.40	2.6	17	211	92	91	91	— ½
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	4.8	5	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.0	7	12	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	27⅜	SnapOn	1.28	3.1	14	18	42¼	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜
9¼	7	SonyCp	.15e	1.8	14	329	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
58⅜	44⅛	SooLin	4.60e	8.1	7	9	57¼	56⅝	57	
19½	19½	SooLin wi				8	19½	19½	19½	
6½	2⅜	SoAtlTr				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.5	8	100	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
20¾	17	SoJerIn	1.68	9.0	8	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	19⅞	Soutdwn	.60	1.6	16	31	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	9⅞	SoetBk	.60	4.6	6	58	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	26	8	7¾	7¾	
27	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.3	8	437	27	26¾	26⅞	
17½	13	SouthCo	1.54	11.	10	1654	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	17⅝	SoInGE		8.3	6	3	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	27⅝	SoNRes	1.25	3.7	6	58	33¾	33½	33½	
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.6	6	83	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+ ⅜
34⅛	25	SouPac	2.40	8.5	7	481	28¾	28¼	28¼	—1⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.4	6	75	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ¾
6⅜	5⅝	SouRy pf.50		8.5		8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26⅞	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	8.4	6	31	21	21	21	— ⅜
34¾	22⅛	SouInd	.72b	2.5	10	47	29⅜	28⅝	28¾	— ⅜
55½	38⅜	SouRoyl	1	1.9	15	142	54	53½	53⅜	+ ⅜
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.1	6	63	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ½
17	8⅞	SwtFore	.30	2.1	4	280	14½	14⅛	14¼	
32½	20	SwtFl pf1.50		5.6		30	27½	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.0	9	257	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
17⅞	12½	SpartF	.40	2.5	7	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15½	8⅞	Sparton	.60	5.1	11	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	15⅞	SpectPh			16	96	23⅛	23	23	
23½	14⅝	SperryH	1	6.7	5	176	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
49⅛	32⅞	SperryR	1.32	2.7	8	229	48⅝	48⅛	48¼	— ⅛
20⅞	12⅞	SprngsM	1.05	6.7	9	26	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.7	8	582	22¼	22	22¼	
37⅜	22	Squibb	1.08	3.4	12	411	32	31¼	31⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	12⅛	StaRite	.70	5.7	6	24	12½	d12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
23	16½	Staley	1	4.9	16	42	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
29⅜	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.3	10	147	26¼	25¾	25½	— ⅜
35	23½	StBPnt	.56	2.5	10	318	23⅛	d21⅞	22⅛	—1⅞
20½	11⅛	StdMolA	.60	3.7	9	11	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	35⅝	StOilCl	2.60	5.5	8	954	47¼	46⅞	47¼	+ ¼
58⅜	44	StOInd	3	5.2	8	719	u58½	57⅝	58	— ⅜
45¼	28⅝	StOilOh	.88	2.0	11	566	45⅛	44⅜	45⅛	+ ⅜
12¼	5¾	StPacCp	.50b	5.6	4	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	Standex	.60	3.7	8	27	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.5	7	53	24	23⅝	24	
29⅜	22¾	Starret	1.32	4.8	6	8	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
5⅛	3¼	StMutInv			23	270	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
12½	9¼	StaMSe	1.05	9.9		35	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
49¼	35¼	StoufCh	2	4.8	7	x23	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ¼
13	8½	Sterchi	.56a	5.7	5	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	8.5	8	96	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
19¼	12¾	SterlDg	.77	4.6	11	309	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.6	10	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
25½	12⅞	Sterndnt	.50	2.1	10	122	24	23	23¾	+ ¾
18⅜	13⅜	StevenJ	1.20b	8.6	7	77	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.7	6	38	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
31½	17¾	StokVC	1.32	4.6	9	41	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅜
13	10⅞	StokVC pf 1		8.5		z10	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
54½	42½	StoneW	2.75r	5.8	9	11	47¼	47⅛	47¼	— ⅛
24⅞	10½	StonCon	.60	2.5	18	190	24¼	24	24	— ¼
20⅞	13	StopShp	1.10	6.4	4	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5	2¾	SuavSho	.20	5.9	14	20	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.8	6	31	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
32	18⅞	SunChm	.60	2.3	5	42	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.4	15	471	WQJR	47⅞	35⅝	
SunCo			2.80	6.5	6	105	43⅞	42⅝	42⅞	
48⅝	36⅛	SunC pf 2.25		5.1		6	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.2	7	158	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
24⅝	19	Sundstr	.80	3.4	8	426	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50		6.1		5	58¼	57½	57½	—1¼
14	9	SunsM	.20e	1.6	23	132	12½	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
20¼	15⅛	SuprVal	.54	3.3	9	95	16⅝	16	16⅜	— ¼
337	241	SuprOil	2.80	.9	34	36	313	309½	312	—3
16⅛	8⅞	SupmkG	.42	3.3	5	150	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13¼	5	Supscp				11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	SutroM	.90e	9.5	9	x7	9½	9½	9½	
29⅞	15⅛	Swank	1.40a	5.9	7	26	24	23⅝	23⅝	
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	4.9	8	53	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40		7.0		3	35	34½	34½	
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	.9	9	36	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
— T—T—T —										
20⅝	10⅛	TRE	.84	5.5	12	29	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
42⅜	27½	TRW	1.80	4.9	7	45	36¾	36⅝	36½	
81	60½	TRW pr4.50		6.4		3	70	70	70	+ ½
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.6	8	82	23	22½	23	+ ¼
5	1⅜	Talcott				28	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
15⅞	10	Talley	1	8.2	6	53	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅛	Talley pf 1		8.1		9	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TampE	1.32	7.3	7	101	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy			9	347	27	26¾	26⅞	
30⅝	11⅞	Tandycft			11	41	25	24⅝	24½	
13¾	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.3	11	54	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Techncr	.40	3.2		179	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr	.60	6.3	10	163	13	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅜	Technicn			10	91	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
54	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	15	94	52¾	52⅛	52½	— ⅜
10⅞	5⅜	Telecor			6	59	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
126⅞	65½	Teledn	9.14t	7.4	6	1050	124¾	122½	123⅞	— ⅞
14⅞	8¼	Telprmt			21	394	14½	14¼	14½	
9¼	3	Telex			11	281	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
34½	28⅛	Tenneco	2.20	7.1	7	515	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
89½	81⅝	Tenc pr 7.40		8.7		17	85	85	85	
12⅝	6⅜	Tesoro			5	410	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
25⅞	19½	Tesor pf2.16		9.5		75	23	22	22¾	+1¼
27⅞	22⅛	Texaco	2	7.8	8	2342	25⅝	25½	25¾	
41¾	34⅞	TexCm	1.40	3.8	6	126	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+ ½
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.7	7	x223	40⅜	40	40¼	
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87		10.		x15	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.9	7	85	38⅞	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
21	16	TexInd	.60	3.0	5	x58	20¼	19⅝	20	
92½	61⅜	TexInst	2	2.3	15	81	87¼	86⅛	86⅛	—1⅜
11⅛	5⅜	TexInt			18	561	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	9	294	36⅛	35⅛	35¼	— ⅜
57	39½	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	15	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.52	7.7	8	1136	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
24⅞	15⅛	Texsglf	1.20	5.2	17	77	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	— ¼
44⅝	35¼	TexPlf pf 3		7.1		14	42	41⅛	42	+ ½
13½	2⅛	Texfl Ind			10	145	9⅞	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
35	22⅝	Textron	1.80	6.6	6	487	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ½
38½	27	Textr pf2.08		7.0		181	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
31¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40		5.8		10	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅜
39⅝	24	Thiokol	1.20	3.9	8	34	33⅜	32¾	33½	+ ⅞
48⅜	33½	ThmBet	1.32	3.1	14	57	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼	Thomln	.52b	5.3	6	24	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.5	6	34	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
16	7⅜	Thrifty	.52	3.6	12	61	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
29	17⅜	Ticor	1.28	5.5	6	445	23¼	22¼	23¼	+1½
28⅝	18⅜	Tidwatr	.80	3.6	8	524	22½	22	22¼	— ⅛
34⅝	15⅜	TigerInt	.60	2.5	7	301	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
50¾	33¾	Timeln	1.50	3.5	8	555	43⅞	42¼	42⅞	— ⅜
38½	28⅝	Timl pfA1.57		5.0		3	31⅜	31¼	31½	— ⅜
32⅞	28⅝	Timl pfB1.57		5.0		270	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
35¼	22¼	TimesM	1.20	3.6	10	68	33¾	33	33¼	+ ⅛
56¼	41	Timkn	2.60a	4.8	7	10	54⅜	54	54¼	+ ¼
9	5	TobinP				1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
34½	12⅝	ToddSh			8	73	25¼	24¼	25	+1
18½	12⅛	Tokheim	.60	3.4	9	49	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
25½	20⅛	TolEdls	2.20	9.5	8	81	23⅝	22½	23¼	+ ½
26¾	21½	TolEd pf2.36		9.9		3	24	24	24	
12⅛	7⅜	TonkaCp	.48	4.3		147	11⅝	11	11⅛	
14⅞	8⅛	ToolRol	.40b	3.4	7	22	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	17⅞	ToroCo	.60	2.8	10	71	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
26⅛	14⅝	Tracor	.40	2.3	6	43	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅜
45⅝	31	Trane	1.84	4.3	8	11	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ¼
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.1	6	69	30⅛	29⅞	30	
30⅝	11	TWC			4	537	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅝
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	10.		11	20	19¼	19⅞	
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf 1.90		11.		29	17	16⅞	16⅞	
19⅜	12⅞	Transm	1	5.8	5	338	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
23¼	19½	Traninc	2	9.4		20	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Transco	1.10	4.6	10	693	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	7½	Transcn	.60	5.5	6	44	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
79	73½	TrGP pf6.45		8.5		z220	78½	78	78	
98	91½	TrGP pf8.64		8.9		z380	97	96⅞	97	+ ¼
27⅞	23½	TrGP pf2.50		10.		5	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
18¼	11⅜	TrnsOh	.40b	2.5	4	8	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	21	Tranwy	1.60	7.2	5	20	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	26⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.6	4	450	37½	37	37⅛	— ⅜
44⅞	32	Travelr pf 2		5.0		8	40¼	40	40	— ½
20⅞	17⅛	TriCon	2.07e	12.		96	18⅛	17⅞	18	
3⅞	1¼	TriSoM			6	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13½	7⅛	Triaind				94	10	9⅝	9⅝	
24¾	14¾	TrioPc	.72	4.5	5	32	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11¾	6⅜	Trico	.14	1.6	8	16	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
25	15⅞	Trintyln	1	4.8	6	22	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
17¼	14⅛	TucsnG	1.42	8.8	8	1316	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
40⅜	21⅝	TCFox	1.20a	3.4	4	364	35⅜	35	35	— ¼
24⅛	15⅜	TwinDs	1	4.6	7	45	22⅛	21⅞	21¾	+ ⅜
23⅝	13⅞	TycoLab	.80	4.3	3	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.40	2.3	8	35	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
34⅞	17	Tymshr			16	298	33⅛	32¾	32⅞	— ⅝
— U—U—U —										
45⅜	19⅝	UAL	.80	2.7	2	1241	30⅞	29⅛	29¾	— ⅜
23⅞	16⅝	UGI	1.56	8.8	6	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
30⅛	25⅝	UGI pf 2.75		9.7		z310	28¾	28	28¼	+ ¼
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.6	7	16	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	UMET Tr				11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	1.8	7	190	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
31⅛	17	UVInd	1	3.3	6	723	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	
89	60¼	UVIn pf5.50		6.4		5	85⅜	85	85⅜	+1¼
73	41⅜	UVIn pf1.26		1.8		4	70	69⅞	70	
51⅝	19⅝	UARCO	1.60	2.7	13	25	u51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅞	Unarco	.76	7.0	6	x9	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	49⅝	UniNV	3.93e	6.3	6	50	62	62	62	— ¼
29⅝	12¾	UnBncp	.92	3.1	12	65	u29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
51⅞	36½	UCamp	2.40	4.8	10	97	50⅛	49⅞	50	— ⅛
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.6	6	x539	37¼	36½	36⅝	
11¼	6½	UnCmrce	.20	2.2	11	x21	9¼	9	9	— ¼
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	4.8	8	74	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
15⅝	13¼	UnElec	1.44	9.9	7	120	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
51¾	45¾	UnEl pf4.56		9.8		z10	46½	46½	46½	+2
71	62	UnEl pf6.40		10.		z80	63	63	63	
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13		10.		34	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ¼
28¾	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72		10.		4	26⅛	26	26	
82½	74	UnEl pf7.44		9.9		1	75	75	75	+1
58½	45⅝	UnOCal	2.40	4.1	7	410	58¼	57⅝	58	— ⅜
60¼	40⅝	UPacC	2.30	4.1	10	130	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	— ⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal				1954	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
85	42	Uniryl pf 8		13.		z1950	61⅛	60	61½	+1⅜
15½	6⅜	UnBrnd	.15e	1.4	8	43	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	11¼	UBrd pf1.20		10.		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
38	29⅞	UEnRs	2.08	5.4	6	263	u38½	37½	38½	+ ⅜
26½	13⅞	UFinCal	1.13	4.8	5	121	24⅜	23	23⅝	—1⅛
23½	13⅝	UnGrty	.12	.6	8	270	21⅛	20⅛	21¼	+1⅛
28⅝	22½	UIllum	2.56	11.	8	30	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	
24⅝	19	UIllu pf 2.20		11.		z100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
22	12½	UnItInd	.85b	5.7	5	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
19⅛	8¾	UnItInn	.22	1.7	7	45	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	5	129	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	UnPkMn				4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22¼	12⅞	UnRefg	.72	3.3	5	11	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
16¾	14⅝	USFoS	1.58e	10.		16	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
37¼	28⅝	USFld	2	6.2	5	660	32⅝	32	32½	+ ⅛
33⅞	21	USGyps	1.80	6.6	4	100	27⅝	27	27⅛	
30⅞	22½	USGy pf1.80		7.0		3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
13⅝	6¼	USHom	.32	3.1	4	x132	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
10	6⅜	USInd	.64	7.9	5	213	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	12⅝	USLeasg	.52	3.6	5	16	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
7	4⅜	US Rty				128	5	4⅞	5	
30⅛	19⅝	USShoe	1.32	5.7	6	65	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
32¾	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.3	14	361	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
37	27	USTobc	1.84	5.2	12	35	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅜
52½	32⅜	UnTech	2	5.1	7	545	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87		7.2		15	53⅝	53	53½	— ⅜
20	17⅜	UniTel	1.44	7.4	8	279	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
24⅛	21⅞	UniT 2pf1.50		6.2		32	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
20⅝	10¼	Unitrod	.20	1.2	9	22	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
9¾	6⅛	Univar	.56	7.7	7	17	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22	18	UnivFd	.96	4.7	9	9	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.04	5.5	7	27	19½	18¾	19	— ¼
56	32⅛	Upjohn	1.52	3.2	11	283	47½	47	47	— ¼
25	16	USLIFE	.64	3.0	7	351	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
11⅞	9¼	UslifeF	.96a	9.6		18	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
19¾	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.0	10	122	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	27½	UtPL pf2.80		9.7		7	29	28⅝	28⅝	
24½	20⅞	UtPL pf2.04		9.5		1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
— V—V—V —										
21⅞	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.8	6	131	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅛	VSI Cp	.50	2.5	7	81	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
9¾	4¾	Valleyln	.40	7.0	18	41	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.6	6	15	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
21⅜	11¾	Varian	.40	2.4	62	632	16⅞	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅜
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.5	4	80	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅛	Veeco			8	17	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo				16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Venice				24	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
14¾	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		8	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
29⅞	17⅛	Viacom	.25	.9	16	87	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
15⅜	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.1	8	661	14⅝	14½	14½	
99⅜	90	VaEP pf8.60		9.1		z30	94	94	94	
105⅝	96	VaEP pf9.75		9.9		z120	99	98	98	
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90		10.		3	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
81	70¼	VaEP pf7.20		10.		z110	72	71½	72	+1
84½	71⅜	VaEP pf7.45		9.9		252	76	74	75	+2
16	7⅜	Vornado			63	638	13⅝	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
16	8	Vulcinc	.68	5.4	5	60	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅞	VulcnM	1.30	4.2	7	24	31⅝	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
— W—W—W —										
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	12	354	35⅞	35	35⅛	— ⅛
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.1	7	16	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	
21	15⅞	Wachov	.76	4.4	8	28	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
56	42½	Wach pf2.20		4.8		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
7	3½	WachRty				42	4⅛	4	4	
29⅞	17¼	WalMrt	.22	.9	14	22	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
30½	16	Walgrn	1.40	5.1	7	27	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
38	26¼	WlkrA	1.60a	4.3	8	82	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ¼
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	14	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ⅛
29⅞	17¾	WalMu	1.20b	5.8	4	26	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.7	5	66	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ½
12⅝	10	WaltJ pf	1	9.8		z150	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		5.3		1	30	30	30	— ½
12⅝	6⅞	WardFd			9	50	11⅛	11	11	— ½
13⅞	7⅜	Warnaco			7	43	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
32⅝	21¼	WarnrS	1.60	6.4	7	x12	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
57½	29½	WrnCom	1	2.7	8	147	47	46	46¾	— ¼
32½	22⅝	WarnrL	1.20	4.6	10	362	26¼	26	26	— ¼
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	9.7	8	30	24⅛	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
31⅛	19⅜	WshNat	1.20	4.8	6	17	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
24¼	20⅞	WshWt	2	8.6	7	45	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	18⅛	WasteM	.50	1.7	12	256	28⅝	28⅛	28¾	+ ⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.1	13	36	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
7½	2½	WayGos	.48	7.7	8	22	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	3.3	5	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
38	10⅞	WebbD	.20e	1.1	12	334	19	18⅜	18½	— ½
40¾	26	WeisMkt	1.20	3.2	10	28	38	37⅜	38	+ ½
33¼	24⅜	WellsF	1.40	4.8	6	258	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	9.2	9	x56	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.2	5	30	34⅛	34	34	— ¼
11⅞	8¼	WstctT	.72	7.2	8	5	10	10	10	
14⅞	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.3	3	234	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
37	23¼	WAir pf	2	7.6		10	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.0	6	75	27⅝	27	27	— ⅞
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.6	9	87	24¾	24⅛	24½	
40¼	21½	WPacln	1	2.5	5	136	u40⅛	38⅞	39½	— ⅜
24¾	15	WnPubl	.88	3.6	14	248	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ½
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	8.8	6	410	16⅛	15⅞	16	
58	47	WnUn pf4.90		9.9		2	49½	49½	49½	+1
12¼	9¾	WUn dpf1.18		11.		82	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
25¼	21	WUTI pf2.56		11.		4	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.1	6	583	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅛
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	4.7	7	52	28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
24¾	15	Weybrg	1.08	6.4	5	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
31¾	20¼	Weyerhr	1	3.3	11	1095	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80		6.3		6	44½	44	44⅛	— ⅜
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	3.9	9	68	31	30½	31	+ ¼
44¾	33	WheelF pf 2		6.0		2	33½	33⅛	33½	— ½
73	70⅞	WhelLE	5.75	8.8		z10	65¼	d65⅛	65¼	—1⅛
16⅛	8	WheelPit			4	150	16⅛	15½	16	— ⅛
58⅜	39⅝	WhelPlt pf6		12.		z220	49⅜	49	49	
49½	32	WhelPlt pf5		12.		z340	41⅛	40⅛	40¼	— ⅛
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.6	6	682	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	16¾	WhitC	1.30	6.6	4	94	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt				126	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	
18⅝	7⅞	Whittak	.50	3.6	6	161	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.5	5	64	14¼	14¼	14¼	
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.7	16	1258	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	21	124	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
31½	28½	WinDx	1.44	4.6	10	41	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
7⅜	3	Winnbgo			43	53	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅞	9⅜	WinterJ	1	9.2	12	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.4	8	143	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
106	97½	WisE pf8.90		9.0		z150	99¼	98½	99¼	+ ¼
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.0	7	73	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	32	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
21¼	17½	WiscPS	1.62	8.4	7	12	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.7	6	29	21	20¾	21	
17½	10	WltrR	.80	6.7	5	71	12	11¾	11⅞	
12½	4⅝	WolvrW	.30	2.7	9	684	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
19⅝	12⅛	Wometc	.60	3.9	8	11	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
30⅝	15⅝	WoodPt	.40	1.4	13	184	29	27⅜	28⅛	— ⅜
23	17½	Wolwth	1.40	6.9	5	141	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅜	WorldAir			51	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
77½	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.5	9	8	70	69½	69½	— ⅜
19⅞	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.48	4.1	6	38	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅞	Wylain	.80	5.8	6	251	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.4	5	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	2	Wyly				121	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
— X—Y—Z —										
64	40½	Xerox	2	3.4	10	852	59¾	59⅛	59¼	— ⅛
50⅞	23	XTRA	1.04	2.9	4	87	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	10	Yates	.20	1.1	7	x6	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
21⅞	14¾	ZaleCp	1	5.8	8	46	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	— ¼
17	12¼	ZalepfA	.80	6.2		1	13	13	13	— ½
18⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.3	22	288	13⅛	13	13	— ⅜
17⅞	7⅞	ZavreCp			5	70	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19¾	11⅛	ZenithR	1	6.9	35	173	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnlnd	.68	4.3	7	34	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛

CLAIRE STERLING
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We've got news for you.

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds		
Amev 8-87	92¾	93¾
Ashland 7½-82	97	98
Australia 8¼-83	96	97
Australia 8¾-91	96	97
Australia 8½-92	91¼	92¼
BTokyo 7⅜-84	91¾	92¾
Barclays 8½-92	92	93
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91¾	92¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
BFCE 8¾-83	96⅜	97⅜
Brazil 9¼-84	96	97
Brit Gas 9-81	98½	99½
BrokenHill 8-85	92½	93½
Cac Berm. 8¼-84	95	96
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	93½	94½
Charbonag 8⅝-81	96½	97½
CityInvest 8⅝-84	93½	94½
Cons Food 7½-91	89	90
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cutler Ham 8-87	93¾	94¾
EEC 8¼-82	96	97
EEC 7¾-84	91¾	92¾
ECS 8¾-81	98	99
ECS 8¾-97	92	93
EIB 8¼-83	94¾	95¾
EIB 8-84	94	95
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	93	94
EMI 9¼-89	95¾	96¾
Ericsson 8½-89	93	94
Esso 8-86 nov	97¾	98¾
Eurofima 8½-83	96¼	97¼
Fiat 8-82	93¾	94¾
First Chic 7-80	96¾	97¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	91½	92½
Gould 9⅜-83	100½	101½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	92	94
Hamersley 8½-84	95½	96½
Home Oil 9½-86	99¼	100¼
ICI 8¼-87	93	94
ISE Cnda 9-82	100	101
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96¾	97¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	94	96
Kockums 8-83	95¼	96¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	96½	97½
Michelin 9¼-86	98¾	99¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	96	97
Montreal 9¼-83	99½	100½
NCBoard 8-87	90¾	91¾
NatWest 9-86	97¾	98¾
NBrunswick 9-83	97¾	98¾
NBrunswick 8-84	92½	93½
NZealand 9¼-82	99½	100½
NZealand 8½-83	96	97
NrsKombk 8½-91	94	95
Norskhyd 8½-92	92	93
Norway 8½-81	97¼	98¼
Occidental 9¾-83	100	101
Offsh Min 8¼-85	93¾	94¾
Ontario 9-83	97¾	98¾
OntarioHyd 8-87	91¼	92¼
ProvSaskat 8¼-86	95	96
QuebProv 8½-81	96¾	97¾
QuebProv 9-83	98	99
Ralston 7½-87	92¾	93¾
SaabScania 8½-89	91¼	92¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	95¼	96¼
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 8¾-82	95¼	96¼
Stind 8¾-85	98	99
Sweden 8¼-87	92¾	93¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94¾	95¾
TMay 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Textron 7¾-87	91¼	92¼
Transocean 8-86	96½	97½
Transocean 7½-87	93¼	94¼
UnOil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	97½	98½
Vwagen 7¾-87	90½	91½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	91	92

Convertible Bonds		
Amexco 4¼-87	77	79
Baker 5½-93	103½	105½
Beatrice 6¼-91	105	107
Beatrice 4½-92	91	93
Beecham 6¾-92	100¼	101¼
Boots 6¾-93	88	89
Borden 6¾-91	97½	98½
Borden 5-92	88	90
BroadHale 4¾-87	74	76
Carnation 4-88	73	75
Chevron 5-88	148	150
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	63½	65½
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	91½	93½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	120	122
CummInt 6¼-86	89	91
DartInd 4¾-87	83	85
EastKodak 4½-86	85½	87½
Ford 6-86	92	94
Ford 5-88	82	84
GenElec 4¼-87	83	85
GenFoods 4¾-82	93½	95½
Gillette 4¾-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4¾-87	74½	76½
GulfWestn 5-86	85	87
Honneywell 6-86	85½	87½
ICI 6¾-97	86¼	87¼
INA 6-97	92½	94½
ISE 6¾-89	89	91
ITT 4¾-97	77	79
Jusco 6-92	133	134
Komatsu 7¼-90	161	162
Mitsui 7¼-90	112	113
MorganJP 4¾-87	94	96
Nabisco 5¼-88	101	103
Owensill 4½-87	99	101
PenneyJC 4½-87	76	78
RCA 5-88	83½	85½
Revlon 4⅜-83	155	157
Revlon 4¾-87	133	135
Sperry 4¼-88	99½	101½
Squibb 4¼-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
Texas 7½-93	90½	92½
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4¾-82	91	93
WarnLamb 4½-87	75½	77½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	72½	74½
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Monday	95.70	89.93
Previous	95.70	89.92

Tokyo Exchange
January 29, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	365	Matsu E. Wks	588
Canon	518	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	138
Dai Nip. Print	571	Mitsubi Corp.	435
Fuji Bank	334	Mitsui Co.	282
Fuji Photo	717	Mitsukoshi	562
Hitachi	284	Nippon Elec.	303
Honda Motor	503	Sharp	502
C. Itoh	269	Sony Corp	1,700
Japan Air L.	2,880	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,230	Taisho Marine	246
Kao Soap	655	Takeda	545
Kirin Brewery	471 XD	Teijin	150
Komatsu	380	Tokyo Marine	510
Kubota	287	Toray	197
Matsu El. Ind.	699	Toyota	843

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam	93.20	93.10	100.80	85.6
Brussels	114.35	113.73	119.79	94.8
Frankfurt	157.34	156.85	164.46	141.3
London 30	463.80	465.00	535.50	433.4
London 500	238.71	239.06	265.83	205.4
Milan	70.93	71.37	82.52	65.4
Paris	123.24	123.60	127.35	78.3
Sydney	Closed	571.37	573.12	441.3
Tokyo (n)	461.70	461.74	461.86	364.0
Tokyo (o)	6,165.32	6,160.07	6,165.32	5,067.9
Zurich	334.80	331.20	342.00	289.5

(n) new (o) old

Currency Rates

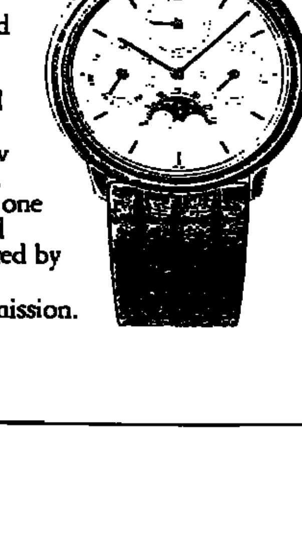
By reading across this table of the January 29, 1979 's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.009	4.014	107.955 *	47.01 *	0.2393	—	6.853 *	118.86 *	39.08
Brussels (c)	29.28	58.575	15.754	6.8595	3.489 *	14.592	—	17.339	5.69
Frankfurt	1.862	3.7127	—	43.55 *	2.214 x	92.64 *	6.354 *	110.30 *	36.12
London(z)	1.9938	—	3.7105	8.52	1,678.25	4.009	58.43	3.3695	10.2695
Milan	841.45	1,677.70	451.44	196.60	—	418.28	28.69	497.13	163.07
Paris	4.27375	8.5375	229.71 *	—	5.087 x	212.88 *	14.596 *	252.87 *	83.00
Zurich	1.6865	3.3641	90.63075 *	39.47815 *	0.2004	83.93035 *	5.7553 *	—	32.78205

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone 5.15125 ; Escudo. 47.275 ; Israeli £: 19.15 ; Peseta: 69.91 ; Schilling: 13.635 ; Sw.Krona: 4.373 ; Yen 200.10 ; Norw. Krone: 5.10675 ; Fin Mark: 3.982 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.87 ; Hong Kong $. 4.757 ; Singapore $: 2.1595 ; Canadian $: 83.725 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.



His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand.

This was no ordinary watch.

Its exquisitely enamelled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date.

The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this perpetual calendar one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand.

Except for one small omission.

"Following the normal four-year cycle," he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."

"That will make it difficult," I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me".

He glanced at me quizzically over the top of his spectacles.

"Unless you forget to make the adjustment," he said solemnly.

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF
PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED
ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI
ZURICH: GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER

هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Trading Closing Prices January 29

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
	9⅞	AAR	.38	3.1	8	2	12¾	12¼	12¼	
	3½	AAV	.29e	7.0	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	6⅝	APS	.36	3.9	7	20	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
	7	AVC				15	9¼	9¼	9¼	
	17	AVX	.32	1.2	10	32	26⅞	26	26½	
	3⅛	AZL			39	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	6½	AbrdMf	.40b	5.5	4	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.8	12	8	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
	2¾	Action			3	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
	6⅜	ActionCp	.24b	2.3	7	37	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
	6⅝	AdamR	.12	.9	10	21	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.1	18	18	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
	1½	AegisCp			5	24	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.2	5	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
	2	Aeronca			14	216	7	6½	6¾	+ ¼
	5⅝	AfflCap	.10e	1.7	7	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
	5⅛	AfflHsp	.24	4.2	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	16¼	AfflPub	.80	3.8	9	16	21	21	21	
	6½	AfterSix	.32	4.7	5	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	3.6	3	26	5½	5⅜	5½	
	2⅜	AlbaW	.10e	2.2	11	80	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	5	Alcolac	.18	2.9	6	7	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
	2	AllegA wtO				39	4	3⅞	4	
	⅛	AllegA wtN				9	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
	26½	AllgA pf	3	9.7		3	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
	1⅞	AlldArt				183	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
	4⅛	AlmySt	.20e	3.6	5	13	6	5½	5½	— ½
	3⅞	Alphain	.05e	.7	10	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	3.1	4	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	⅛	AltecCp			31	40	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
	5⅛	Altec pf				1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	12	AlterFd	.50	3.2	6	35	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	.9	16	761	46¾	44⅞	45⅛	—1½
	3⅝	AmAgro			9	107	u13⅞	13	13½	+ ⅝
	5⅛	AmBill	.25	3.1		3	8	8	8	
	14½	AmBrd wt				3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
	6⅞	ABusPd	.36	4.2	6	2	8½	8½	8½	
	7	AGorPd	.34	4.4	5	19	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
	4½	AlmPict				50	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Alsroell	.09e	3.1	3	28	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.7	5	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
	29½	AmMfg			7	6	37	37	37	
	7⅞	AMdBld	.40	3.6	14	18	11⅛	10⅞	11	
	7	AMolin	.30	2.4	7	35	12¾	12⅝	12½	
	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	9.0	10	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
	7⅜	APrecs	.40	4.4	7	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
	5⅜	AScIE	.04e	.7		24	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
	6¾	AmTec	.50b	4.9	5	5	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
	2½	Andrea	.14e	3.6	13	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
	6¾	AngloC	.18e	1.3	8	170	14	13¼	13¼	— ¼
	6	Anken	.44	4.6	6	1	9½	9½	9½	
	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.7	5	70	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
	8½	ApIDta	.16	1.3	10	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
	4⅜	ApldDev			29	156	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
	13½	AquitCo	.39	2.0	10	94	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
	7	Armin	.12	1.3	7	11	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
	6	ArrowA	.20	2.1	7	34	10	9½	9¾	— ⅜
	7½	ArrowE	.20r	1.7	5	12	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
	6⅝	Arundel			5	5	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
	8⅞	Asamer	.30	1.9		40	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
	¾	AskinSvc				1	1	1	1	
	6½	Astrex			8	12	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
	4⅛	Atalnta	.15e	3.6	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	11-16	Alco Ind			10	1	15-16	15-16		
	1⅜	AllsCM	.05e	1.8	92	38	2¾	2¾	2¾	
	3½	AtlasCp wt				14	5¼	5	5	— ¼
	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.1	6	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
	18¾	Augat	.44	1.5	16	33	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅞	AutmRad				18	2⅛	2	2	
	28¾	AutoSw	.80a	2.3	11	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
	4⅛	AVEMC	.30	5.9	5	33	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
	19¼	Avondl	1.20	6.2	7	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
	7⅝	Avdin			9	28	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
		— B—B—B —								
	11-16	BRT				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	2¼	BTU			12	11	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
	9	Badger	.70	6.6	5	10	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
	2⅞	Baker	.20e	5.7		14	3⅞	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
	5¾	BaldwS	.32a	4.8		16	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
	1¼	Bangor wt				12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	7	Banistr	.40	4.3	41	10	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
	2⅜	BarcoCa	.12	2.4	25	5	5	5	5	
	3¼	BarnesE			13	16	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ½
	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.1	30	13	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
	6⅝	BarryR	.20b	1.0	12	19	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	
	4	BarthS			11	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	1⅞	Bartons			23	9	3½	3¼	3½	— ¼
	2⅜	BaruchF			29	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
	1½	Barwick				14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	10¼	BnfSt A	.40	2.2	6	8	18¾	18⅝	18½	— ½
	10⅛	BnfSt B	.40	2.0	6	4	20	20	20	— ¼
	4⅞	BergenB	.10e	1.2	6	36	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15		7.2		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
	1⅝	BernzO				27	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
	1⅜	Berven				10	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
	2	BethCp				10	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
	3¾	Beverly			12	63	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
	8	BicPen	.48	4.8	8	13	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
	1⅛	Bickford	.05e	2.5	9	10	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
	9⅝	BigVSp	.36	2.1	6	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
	16¼	BinkMf	1b	4.8	7	3	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
	8⅞	Blount	.48	2.3	6	9	21⅛	21	21¼	+ ¼
		BodinAp				10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	5⅜	BoltBer	.20	1.7		7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
	14⅞	BowVall	.10	.5	22	232	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅝
	2⅜	Bowmar			41	18	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	10½	Bowne	.48b	2.6	7	111	18⅝	18¼	18½	
	5½	BradfdN	.20	2.5	7	57	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.9	7	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	7	Braniff wt				18	12½	12¼	12¼	
	12¾	Brascan	1a	6.3	13	116	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.6	8	1	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	— ¼
	3⅛	BreezeCp			21	21	13¼	13	13	
	10⅛	BristBr	.60	3.9	7		15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
	1¾	BradySe				3	2	1⅞	2	
	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.3	11	5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
	1	BrownCd wt				10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅜
	19¼	BrnFA	.96	2.8	12	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
	19	BrnFB	.96	2.8	12	90	35	34½	34½	
	8⅞	Buell	.44	3.1	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	3⅛	Buildex			4	1	3½	3½	3½	
	1⅞	Burgess				25	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
	8⅞	Burnsin	.60	5.8	9	38	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
		— C—C—C —								
	10	CK Pet	.16	1.3	34	25	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
	3⅞	CDI			6	10	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
	6⅜	CHB	.57t	3.7	15	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
	3¼	CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	6	108	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
	10⅛	CRS	.30	2.7	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅝	CSE	.80	4.7	7	26	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
	13	Caldor	.40	2.1	8	27	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
	2¼	Calcomp			18	25	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
	2⅜	CalLife	.10e	2.4	12	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
	10	CalLf pf	.92	7.4		4	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
	19	CalLf pf2.50		12.		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
	8⅝	CalLf pf7.10		13.		20	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
	23⅝	CalPtC	1.60a	4.9	5	7	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ¼
	9⅝	Camco	.20	1.0	11	140	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
	3	CaChbA				8	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
	6⅝	CdnHomO			21	123	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
	4¼	CdMarc	.30	3.8	9	11	8	8	8	+ ⅛
	10¾	CdnMerr			16	42	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
	46	CdnSupO			10	7	64	63½	63½	— ½
	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.4	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
	3	Caressa			10	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
	24⅛	Carnat	1.20a	4.5	9	141	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
	11⅝	CaroEn	1.20	8.7	6	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
	4⅛	CarrolDv			12	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	6.6	7	11	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.5		8	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
	6⅛	Cavitrn			36	109	11	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
	1⅜	CelluCft			5	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
	5½	CentSe	.65	10.		10	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.2	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
	2⅛	CertifCp			9	10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
	⅝	Certron				14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	3⅝	Celec	.08	1.6	11	19	5	4⅞	5	
	6¼	ChadMl	.60	8.3	7	x7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ½
	1⅞	ChampHo				154	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
	13⅝	ChartM			6	16	15⅝	14⅞	15	— ¼
	6½	ChrtM pf.75		11.		5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
	20⅛	ChiRv	1.60a	5.6	13	16	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
	15⅝	ChletDev	1e	4.0	21	22	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
	6⅝	ChlfnCp	.28	3.6	5	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
	2⅝	CineFive				5	3½	3½	3½	
	12	CircleK	1	6.2	8	23	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
	7	Citation	.56	5.5	7	x12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
	10¼	CityGas	.92	8.2	5	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
	6⅛	Clarmt	.05e	.6		16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
	5⅝	Clarostat			8	19	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
	13⅞	Clausng	1.06	5.3	7	22	20¼	20	20	
	8⅜	Clopay	.32	2.9	6	7	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
	2	CohenHat			11	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅜	Cohu	.16e	4.7	10	21	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	13⅞	Colemn	.80	5.0	7	28	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
	9⅝	ColCml			22	187	12¾	11½	11½	—1¼
	6⅝	Colwell	.60	6.1	6	12	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
	28⅝	Cominc	2	6.9	12	2	29	29	29	
	15	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	3	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	
	13⅝	ComAl pf1.60		11.		5	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
	9⅝	ComMtl	.60	4.1	5	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
	13⅞	Comdint			6	57	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
	1	ComdrCp			44	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	4¾	Compo	.20	1.8	12	101	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
	1⅝	CompuD			9	6	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
	11-16	Compinv				2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	10⅞	Conchm	.80	5.9	5	2	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
	3¼	ConcrdF			6	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
	8⅛	Condec	.30t	3.1	32	112	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅞	ConnllyC				2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
	5	ConngrHm			4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	3½	Conray	.16	3.0	6	47	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
	5¼	ConsOG			26	112	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅝
	8⅛	ConsRef	.60	6.7	9	3	9	9	9	
	4	ContMtl			7	12	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
	¼	ContTel wt				10	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.3	3	3	6	6	6	
	12⅝	CookP	.60	2.1	17	84	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ¾
	2⅛	CoopJr	.10e	2.9		4	3½	3½	3½	
	13	CoreLb	.28	1.5	14	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
	12½	Cornlius	.80	3.7	11	7	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
	3⅝	Coscolnc			12	7	11	11	11	
	1⅝	CresIFo			6	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	9½	CrestOil	.24a	2.1	14	15	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	14⅝	Crompt	1.40	5.4	5	16	26⅜	25¾	26	— ⅝
	23⅝	CrossAT	1	3.8	9	19	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	2.0	6	27	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
	7	Crownin	.28	3.2	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.6	14	48	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	3.1		26	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
	14¾	CubicCp	.60	3.0	8	37	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
	16⅝	Curtice	1.10	5.9	5	14	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
	2⅞	DCL			6	33	4½	4½	4½	
	2⅜	DWG	.49t	16.	10	108	3⅛	3	3⅛	
	2⅞	DamonC			4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	6⅜	Damson			26	62	9	8⅞	9	
	13⅝	Datapd	.30	1.7	8	77	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
	8⅝	DayMn	.25e	2.1	19	13	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.3	8	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	13½	DelLabs	.48	2.9	6	11	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ½
	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.6	30	48	7⅝	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
	6⅞	DellwdF	.60	7.7	4	20	7¾	7½	7⅝	
	13⅞	DenTal	.20	1.0	17	19	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅝
		Depsitr n1.40		6.4	6	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
	1⅛	DesgnJw				5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	8⅞	DevCpA			4	12	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
	20⅝	DevonGp			4	z450	30¼	30	30	— ½
	2⅜	Digicon			29	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	⅜	Diodes				17	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
	10½	Documat			12	32	23⅝	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
	48⅛	DomePt			8	61	84⅞	83⅞	84	— ⅝
	12¾	Domtar	1.80a	8.6	7	81	21½	20⅞	21	+ ¾
	9	Dowty	.40	2.7	4	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
	16⅝	DrexUt	1.56	8.4		2	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
	7	DrFair	.40	4.0	10	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.8	6	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅝	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.5	5	13	u17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
13½	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.0	10	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¾	Dynlctn	.07e	1.7	11	32	4⅛	4	4⅛	
21½	11½	Dyneer	.72	3.6	7	9	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅜
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅜	EAC	.21e	5.1		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.3	7	30	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
22¼	16½	EslnCo	1.08	5.6	13	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
5⅞	1⅞	Edmos				6	3	3	3	— ⅛
21½	10	EDO	.50	2.5	10	34	20⅝	20	20	
13⅞	6	Enren	.10a	.9	9	29	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	ElcorCp	.20	2.2	8	58	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅜	ElAudD			4	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
24¼	14⅜	Electrog	1	5.8	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.0	11	16	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
34	22¼	ElecAm	1.20	3.9	6	30	31	30⅞	31	+ ½
8¼	6⅛	EmrRd			5	48	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	EnavRs	.24	3.9	7	51	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	EsaRd	.52e	3.3	6	8	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
5	1¼	EtzLav	.10e	2.8	9	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	13	EvansAr	.40	2.2	9	33	18	17¾	18	
		— F—F—F —								
10	6½	FPA			3	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅜	FSF Ind	.12	2.6		40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Fabind	.50	3.9	5	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	1½	FairTex			7	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	FairlNob				55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16½	7½	FamDir	.32	2.3	8	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2	FamRc			9	16	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
15	8⅞	FannyF	.50e	4.9	8	5	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
14	7⅛	FavDrg	.20b	2.3	7	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
19¼	14¾	FedRt	1.36	8.6	14	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	FedRes			36	241	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	18⅞	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	15	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Fidelco				5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
16	11	FinGen	.40b	2.9	7	8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	FICann	.88	11.	6	14	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23½	13	FISLSn	1	4.3	4	3	23⅝	23½	23½	
6⅛	3⅞	Fslmrk			5	6	4	4	4	
19⅝	10	FischrP	1t	7.5	12	24	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
7	1⅞	Fishman				6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	FitchGE	1.80	9.9	5	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Flagg			8	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
11⅛	3⅝	FlonEnt			7	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
41¼	18½	FlightSf	.28	.8	16	20	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
12	5¼	FloRck	.21e	2.3	5	21	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
17¼	4½	FlowGen			14	26	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅜
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.42	3.5	7	x37	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
35	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	2.8	14	9	34	33⅝	33¾	
10	5⅞	Foodrm	.50	6.7	5	10	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
8½	2	FooteM			19	7	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ½
25¼	8⅛	ForestC	.10	.9		3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
6¼	4¼	FranklnRt			14	35	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅞	17¼	Frantz	1a	4.9	6	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
7	4½	Friedm	.28b	5.0	4	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
15⅞	7⅝	FriendFr				14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.6	4	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.4	5	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	8⅞	FrontA	.20b	1.5	6	15	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
9⅞	2⅜	FrontA wt				27	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
2⅞	1	GIExpl			6	31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6½	1½	GIT			9	13	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
10⅛	3¾	GRI	.30	4.4	13	38	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
2⅝	1¼	GTI				22	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.06t	.9	5	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
16	6¾	Garan	.81e	11.	4	277	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
4½	2¼	Garland				5	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
28½	8⅝	GalLiet	.40b	1.7	8	18	23⅝	23	23¼	— ¼
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	6.2	6	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	4¼	GenExp				80	7⅛	6⅞	6¾	— ⅜
6⅝	2¾	GnHous			3	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	1½	Genisco			16	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
19½	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.1	8	17	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
24⅞	16⅝	GiantF	1.30	5.9	5	5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	GntYell	.50e	5.2	8	57	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	Glasrock			15	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27½	18⅛	Glatfltr	1.20	4.4	8	10	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ½
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.9	6	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
30	10⅞	Glnmr	.72	3.0	8	118	24⅜	23⅝	24	— ¼
14	7¾	Globeln	.70	6.6	8	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	Glover				3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	Gldblatt				4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
19½	8½	GoldnCyc				24	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	5¼	GldNugt	.08t	.4	23	121	18⅞	18	18	
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	7.0	5	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Goldfield				15	13-16	¾	¾	
3⅛	1⅝	GoodLS			3	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Gdrich wt				24	1	1	1	
26	18¾	GormR	1.20a	5.7	7	7	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
10	7	GouldT	.88	9.4	9	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
13⅛	6¼	GrahMt	.30	4.1		2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
11½	5⅞	GrandAu	.30	3.2	6	2	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	7¾	GrndCtl	.50	4.2	6	13	12½	12	12	— ½
19½	8⅜	GrangerA			11	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	13	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅛	GtBasinP			26	73	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
25¾	18¾	GILkCh	.24	.9	14	62	u26¼	25⅝	26	+ ¼
3¾	1⅛	Greenmn				21	2½	2¼	2⅜	
7½	5⅞	GREIT	.40	5.7	11	26	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
25⅞	14⅝	GrossT	1.12	5.1	8	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
15¼	11½	GuardC	.60b	4.9	9	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
23⅝	9¾	Guilford	.60	3.3	17		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
33	23⅝	GlfCan	1.14	3.6	8	6	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
11⅞	5	Gulfstrm			7	45	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.4	5	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
8⅛	3	Hampin			4	1	6	6	6	
16¼	10⅛	Hanntrd	.80	5.9	5	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
31½	21⅛	Harland	.80	3.0	10	3	26¼	26	26¼	+ ½
13⅞	7¾	HartzM	.40	2.9	11	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5⅝	⅝	Harvey			4	14	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	3¾	Hasbro	.20	4.0	8	2	5	5	5	+ ¼
10⅜	8	Hasting	.60	5.8	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7½	3⅞	HawlA	.15e	2.4	6	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6	HelthM	.22	3.2	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅜	HeinWer	.39	5.0	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	Helnick	.10	2.2	9	95	4¾	4¼	4½	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	HelmMtg				50	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅜	Hess's	.60b	4.8	6	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
12⅜	4⅛	HIGinc	.36t	4.1	9	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅝	4⅝	HIShear	.20	1.5	8	173	14⅜	12⅝	13	—1⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	3.6	9	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	HollyCp			9	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
39½	33⅛	HomeOA	1.30	3.5	8	4	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	21⅞	Hormel	1.48	5.7	6	24	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
16	6⅛	HornHar				8	10	9⅞	9⅞	
13⅛	8½	HospM	.60	5.9	28	5	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.77e	9.8	13	16	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	HousRon	.40	7.3	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	3	HouseVi			10	50	3⅜	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
30⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.8	8	760	17½	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69		8.5		70	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
13	6½	HowelC	.40	3.6	9	27	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	Howell	.15e	6.0	11	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
31½	22⅞	HubelIA	1.44	5.6	8	5	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
31⅞	22⅝	HubelIB	1.44	5.5	8	5	26	26	26	+ ¼
14½	6	HuckMf	.28	2.2	7	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn			3	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
52¾	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.0	9	44	51⅜	50	50¼	—1
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	5.9	6	34	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.20e	3.7	6	41	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
47¼	23⅝	HuskyO	1	2.5	10	35	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ½
8⅝	3	Hycel			58	55	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		— I—I—I —								
10	6⅝	ICM	.50e	6.0	10	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	IMC	.20	1.8	4	5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1½	7-16	ITI			16	4	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
8¾	6⅝	ImpCh	.32e	4.4	8	4	7	7	7	
1⅞	1 5-16	ImpGp	.09e	5.5	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅜	3⅛	Imperlnd			4	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
22¼	16¾	ImpOil	1a	4.5	9	75	22⅝	21⅞	22	
48	38	InPL pf	4	10.		z20	39½	39½	39½	
3	15-16	InflightSv				1	1½	1½	1½	
19¾	6⅝	Instron	.30	1.7	9	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
2	⅞	InstrSys			23	1559	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
19⅝	8¾	InsSy pf.28t		2.4		34	13½	11⅞	11⅞	—1½
12⅝	3¾	IntegRes			10	33	7¾	7¼	7½	— ⅛
8	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.7	7	29	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅜	Intrmk	.15e	1.2	6	2	12½	12½	12½	
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			19	258	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				20	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	+ ¼
24¼	13⅞	IntGenl	1.20	5.5	4	22	22⅛	21⅞	21¾	— ⅜
10	4½	IntProt	.20	3.6	4	12	5½	5½	5½	
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch				1	1	1	1	
14¼	7⅜	Intplast	.20	2.1	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	InvestFla			1	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	20⅜	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	11	5	37¼	37¼	37¼	
9⅝	5¼	InvDvB	.32	3.5	8	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.8	8	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
28⅞	15½	Ionics			12	14	21¼	21	21¼	
34½	12⅛	IroqBrd	.30	.9	12	82	33¼	33	33⅛	
5½	3⅛	IrvinInd	.10	2.0		15	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
8⅝	6⅛	IsraelD	.67e	9.9		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	7.4	6	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
17⅛	8⅞	Jacobs	.40	3.2	6	16	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	5¾	Jensen	1.40t	18.	4	1	8	8	8	
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd	.36	5.5	11	22	6⅝	6½	6½	
4½	2¼	JuniperP			39	439	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
9¾	6	Jupiter			4	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
		— K—K—K —								
6⅛	3	KTellin	.30e	6.9	15	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5	1¾	Kaisin	3c			734	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	3½	KapokT				8	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
15	7⅝	KayCp	.30	2.2	8	58	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	7¾	KenalCp			6	52	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅜	Kenwin	.48a	4.9	5	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	5.3		10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.3	4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	½	Kidde wt				4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2⅝	KinArk			8	89	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1	KingOpt				4	1½	1⅜	1½	
21¼	18	KingRd	.32	1.6	8	17	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	1	20½	20½	20½	
6¾	3⅜	Kit Mfg			4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	KleerVu			9	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	5¼	Kleinerts			5	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	KuhnStr	.15	3.9	13	24	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	2.7	10	12	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06a	2.7	17	28	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	3⅞	LaMaur	.20	4.2	22	17	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6⅝	2¼	LaPnt				6	2½	2½	2½	
12¼	8	LQuint			15	33	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
6½	1⅞	LatyRad				76	2½	2	2⅛	— ⅜
3½	2	LakeSh			10	17	2 9-16	2½	2 9-16	
10	2½	Landmk			4	16	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Loneco	.20b	2.5	5	23	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
21⅝	11⅞	LeaRonal	.60	2.7	9	56	u22⅜	21½	22⅛	+ ½
8½	3	LeePh			16	187	5⅝	5	5	
15⅜	6⅞	LehighP			11	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.3	7	15	18⅝	18½	18½	
8⅞	2⅞	LeisureT			5	20	5	5	5	
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.39t	5.8	4	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Lighlair	.24	3.0	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	LillIAnn	.24	3.9	12	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6¾	1⅝	LincAm			5	53	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
6¾	2½	LloydsE				5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Lodge	.08e	3.0	11	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
33¾	14⅛	Lohmn	1.20	4.8	8	20	25	25	25	
26¾	5⅝	LoewT wt				196	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ½
19½	9⅜	Logicon			13	8	13½	13½	13½	
20¼	15¼	LaGenS	.96	5.1	6	13	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
32¼	20⅝	LouisCe	1.44	5.1	9	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			14	5	5	5	5	
14¾	9¼	Lydall	.60a	5.6	6	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp				27	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Lynnwear			5	1	2½	2½	2½	
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	3	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
9¾	4⅞	Macks	.20	3.1	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	½	Macrod			9	113	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20½	17⅛	MePS	1.64	9.2	5	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	
9½	4¾	ManrC	.40	5.7	6	7	7	7	7	
13-16	½	Marinda				74	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
14¼	8¼	Marlene	.14e	1.1	5	18	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
22⅞	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		4	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
7⅞	4¼	Marshin				8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	13	MartPr	.40	3.0	3	46	13¾	13⅝	13½	— ¼
17	8½	Masind	.60a	4.8	5	33	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
7¼	4	Masters			4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.1	12	33	25⅝	24¾	25½	+1
21⅜	2¼	Matrix				2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	MaulTec	.14	4.3		23	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory wt				6	¾	¾	¾	
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO			26	199	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅛	Means	1.08	7.1	7	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.1	5	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	
6½	1¾	MedalnGp			7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅛	9½	Medlield			11	42	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
23⅜	13⅝	MediaG	.60	2.8	9	9	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
13½	6¼	Megalnt	.24	2.6	6	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	13⅞	MEMCo	.90	5.7	7	9	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	MercSL	.50	5.0	4	7	10	9⅞	10	
37¾	20¼	Metpth	.32	.9	21	44	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	—1
4	1¼	Metrocar				59	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	MichGen			9	8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
8	5	MchSug	.05e	.7		16	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
13¾	4⅛	MidldCo	.20	2.3	5	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24⅝	9¼	MidlGls	.40	2.9	8	20	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
5¼	1⅜	MissnIT			25	77	5	5	5	
25⅝	13⅞	MitchlE	.12	.7	7	29	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
17½	7⅞	MileCo	.40	2.8	6	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
7⅛	5⅜	MonMg	.44	6.9	5	11	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
8	5⅜	MtgGlh	.63a	7.9	19	31	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.1	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	5½	MotlSM	.16b	1.6	6	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
21⅞	12¼	MtVMil	1a	4.6	6	19	21⅞	21¼	21¾	+ ½
11⅜	8⅝	MovStr	.52	5.2	5	3	10	10	10	— ⅜
5¼	1	Movielab			10	48	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
18	11⅛	Napco	.20	1.8	7	7	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
7½	4	Narda	.20	4.0	9	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
36	15⅜	NatCSS	.32	1.1	14	37	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ¼
8⅞	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.6	6	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16½	7	NIHIE			8	18	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
4	1⅞	NKinney				36	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
7	2½	NtParap				192	2½	d 2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent				123	7⅝	7½	7½	
6⅝	5¼	NtSecR	.48e	9.1	9	90	5⅜	d 5⅛	5¼	
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	5.0	4	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12	7¼	NatwHo	.40	4.8	6	10	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅛	NelsLB	.66t	12.	5	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1½	NestLM	.05e	2.1	6	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
29⅞	13	NHamp	.80a	3.0	7	4	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Nldria	.05e	3.3	8	14	1⅝	1½	1½	
17¾	9	NMxAr	.07t	.5	10	5	14	14	14	
11	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.3	9	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
32	16¾	NYTim	.80	3.0	15	12	27¼	27	27	— ½
12⅝	6⅛	NewbE	.50	5.9	15	5	8½	8½	8½	
35⅜	18⅛	Newcor	1	4.1	6	11	25	24¼	24¼	—1¼
32⅜	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.4	6	2	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
6½	2⅝	Nichols	.02r	.4	6	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				45	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ¼
13	7½	Norlin	.25b	2.5	6	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	10¾	Nort pf	1.50	13		10	11⅝	11½	11½	
25	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.3		108	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	11⅞	NoARov	.20	1.2	6	61	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
12¼	7⅛	NoCdO			8	25	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
18¾	7¾	NuclDta			13	11	14½	14	14	— ¾
28⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	30	96	23½	22¾	23¼	— ¼
		— O—O—O —								
4¾	2¾	OEA	.10e	2.5		2	4	3⅞	4	
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.2	5	28	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
15	11	OhSealy	.84	6.1	8	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
20	13¼	OnLine	.24	1.4	12	10	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
39	21	OOkiep				z150	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ½
14¼	6½	OrioleH	.25e	2.6	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	2¾	Ormand				14	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19½	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.0	6	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	OversSec				16	3	3	3	
9¾	3⅜	OzarkA	.15e	2.9	4	35	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
		— P—Q —								
2	11-16	PF Ind				2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
18⅝	15	PGEpfA	1.50	9.8		13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
16¾	13¼	PGEpfB	1.37	9.8		2	14½	14	14	— ⅛
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.7		3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
15½	12¼	PGEpfE	1.25	10.		8	12½	12½	12½	
14⅞	12	PGEpfG	1.20	9.2		5	13	13	13	
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		48	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ¼
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.9		87	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	10.		4	25½	25½	25½	
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	10.		3	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
13⅞	11	PGEpfH	1.12	9.4		20	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
28⅝	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.7		2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
23¼	18⅞	PGEpfQ	1.96	9.5		6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	21¾	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
24½	20⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	10.		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
50	41¼	PacLt pf4.36		10.		z200	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
54½	44⅝	PacLt pf4.75		10.		z100	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.7		z100	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
23½	11	PacScle	.32	2.2	8	73	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
33¼	29	PallCp	.52	1.7	14	38	30½	29½	30⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Pantast	.30	7.7	8	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	11	ParkCh	.48a	4.2	6	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
6⅝	2⅛	ParkEl			15	3	4⅝	4⅝		— ⅛
30⅛	18½	Parsons	1	5.2	6	31	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.9	3	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon				24	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
11	6	PatoC	2e	25.	3	37	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
45⅞	14⅝	PebbIB	1	2.5	13	4	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	5	PeerTu	.24a	3.6	6	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	PennDix wt				10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11⅞	10½	PenEM			7	18	u12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
18¼	12⅛	PenTr	1	6.7	6	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
3⅛	2⅝	PECp	.60t	19.	4	31	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron			7	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
33⅞	23	PepBoys	1b	3.4	6	24	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	10	PepCom	.48	2.7	8	44	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
15¼	8½	Perini	.40	3.0	13	100	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	6⅛	PetroLe			6	180	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	2	Phoenix			33	3¼	3	3		— ⅛
12	6¾	PicNPay	.24	2.7	6	29	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Piedmnt			42	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	1	PioneerS				17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
7¼	3	PionTx	.20t			8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
7¼	5½	PItWVa	.56	9.5	7	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	20	PItDM	1.40	6.0	4	5	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	23¾	Pittway	1.65	5.6	5	13	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	+ ⅞
24½	17½	PlacrDv	1	4.2	15	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
9¾	4⅞	PlantInd				17	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
11¼	4¾	PlyGm	.40b	4.6	4	10	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	PlymRA				1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
2¼	1	PlymRB				2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
23½	17	PneuSc	1	4.8		z300	21⅜	20¾	21	— ¾
3⅝	⅝	Polaron				11	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
16¼	8½	Polychr	.20	1.4	8	22	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
18⅝	17⅞	PostCp	.50	2.8	8	10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	PrairieO			15	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.6	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	4¼	PrattRd	.30	5.9	6	24	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.2	10	201	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅞	PresPIA			21	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	PresRtB			22	17	u 3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Presley	.62r	7.2	2	133	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18	13½	Preston	.70	3.9	8	10	18	18	18	+ ⅛
25⅞	3⅝	PrimMl			17	45	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅜
11¾	10⅛	PrpCT	1.20e	11.	9	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	5.6		41	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	5.3	6	78	4½	4¼	4½	
49¼	44	PSCol pf4.25		9.6		z75	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
25⅞	21⅜	PSPL pf2.34		10.		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
9¾	7⅞	PutteH			3	13	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
12¼	3⅜	PuntaG			8	41	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	+ ½
11¼	9¼	Punta pf1.10		9.9		22	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.8	18	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10½	7	Quebcr	.20e	2.2	6	4	9	9	9	
		— R—R—R —								
12¾	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.0	8	17	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	REDM			6	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
46¾	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		2	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
15	8⅛	RHMed	.10e	1.0	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	1¼	RPS			7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅞	RSC	.10	3.5	14	29	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
23½	12¼	RonchEx			6	305	18⅞	17¾	18⅛	+1⅞
17¼	10⅞	RangrO			42	98	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
32½	18⅞	Ransbrg	1.20	4.1	8	16	29⅝	28⅞	29	— ⅜
4¾	¾	RapAm wt				69	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
3¾	2	RathP				4	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	13½	Ravind	.40	2.0	18	10	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Reading			6	1	3½	3½	3½	
17	14	REInv	1.20	7.6	12	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
5⅜	2½	Redlaw	.25e	6.9	14	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
4½	2⅝	ReevesT			40	112	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	4	RefaTr	.25e	4.8	4	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
12½	8⅛	RegalB	.60	6.6	7	13	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.4	5	34	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
11	5½	RepGyp	.40	3.6	5	34	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
43	26⅛	RepNY	2	5.6	5	2	35¾	35¼	35¼	
25	22	RNY pf2.12		9.2		7	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
26⅜	15⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.3	9	61	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
69½	20½	Resrt A			11	1589	33	31¼	32⅝	—1¼
108	27	Resrt B			15	z2350	46⅝	44¼	45	—2
7⅛	1¾	RestAssc			13	11	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
13¼	3⅞	RexNore			26	68	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¼
8¼	3¾	RibletP	.12	2.0	3	27	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10¾	5⅞	Richton	.44	6.5	4	13	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50⅞	25⅞	RileyCo			6	4	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ¼
16¾	8⅝	Robntch			11	38	12⅞	12½	12½	— ½
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.2	5	21	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
13⅝	10	Rockway	1	8.4	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
40½	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.5	16	10	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	—1⅛
8	3½	Rossmr			2	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
6⅝	1½	RoyPalm			17	18	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
10⅛	7⅛	Ruddck	.42e	5.1	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
10	7½	Rudick pf1.56		6.9		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Rusco			3	68	1⅝	1½	1½	
6	2½	RBW Cp			15	31	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.6	5	102	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
32	23¼	RustCft	.40	1.3	15	4	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
		— S—S—S —								
5⅞	4	SFM	.20	4.4	6	11	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
3½	1½	SGSec				5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1½	SMD			4	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16⅛	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.7	6	12	12½	12	12	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	SCarlo	.10e	5.0		2	2	2	2	
29¼	25	SDgo pf2.68		10.		3	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
20½	14⅞	SFrRE	1.40	7.0	18	33	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
1	7-16	SFRE wt				13	15-16	15-16	15-16	
23⅝	18	SanJW	1.60	7.9	10	21	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
11¾	5	Sandgte	.40	3.3	8	7	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
10⅞	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.4	7	x36	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
9¼	5⅜	ScheibE	.56	9.0	15	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
21⅝	11⅞	Schnuit	.88a	5.7	4	10	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller			8	11	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
37½	18¾	SciAtla	.20	.6	16	64	36¾	36	36	— ½
36	24⅜	Scope	.50	1.4	9	3	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
22½	11¼	SbdAM	.40	2.1	3	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
9¾	3⅛	Sealctro			6	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	¾	Seaport			16	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5	2⅝	Searsind				2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
15⅜	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.3	22	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4¾	2½	SecMtg				34	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
⅛	1-128	SecMtg wt				1	1-32	1-32	1-32	+1-128
11⅜	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.8	5	22	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
3	15-16	SellgAsc			11	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	Semtch	.20	2.9	16	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4¾	Srvlsco	.36	5.8	5	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6⅛	2¼	Servo				5	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅞	SetonCo	.50	5.3	4	10	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	4	ShoerS	.40e	7.8	6	x5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	11⅛	Sharon	1	4.8	5	6	21	21	21	
8¼	5⅛	Shawin	.50b	8.3	7	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
8¼	2⅜	ShellrR			6	68	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
41	20⅜	ShenanO				54	40⅛	40	40	
6	3⅛	Shopwell			12	50	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.3	8	5	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ⅜
27¾	11⅞	Sierrcin	.30	1.4	14	30	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¼	Silco	.50b	2.9	8	49	u17	16⅝	17	+1⅛
14⅝	8⅜	Sigma	.32	2.3	7	53	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	
11	4⅜	SikesA	.20e	2.5	5	10	8	8	8	+ ⅛
15¼	10¼	Silnc	.30	2.5	4	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	6.4	4	17	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6	3¾	SimcoS	.25b	5.1	8	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	1⅝	Solitron			17	31	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
25	9⅞	SanderB	.60	1.6	8	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
9⅝	5	SorgPap			9	35	9¼	9	9	
14	6⅜	Soundsn	.40	4.7	4	20	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
⅜	1-32	SoAtlT wt				7	1-16	1-16	1-16	
10⅝	8½	SoelCap	.80a	7.9	14	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
13¼	10½	SCEd pf1.06		8.7		43	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+1¼
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08		9.2		21	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
27¾	24⅝	SCEd pf2.24		8.3		z200	27	27	27	
18	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.7		1	15	15	15	— ¼
19⅞	16	SCEd pf1.30		6.8		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21		9.6		16	23½	23⅛	23½	
103½	89	SCEd pf8.70		9.7		3	90	90	90	
11	7⅝	SwFlaBk	.50	6.1	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
29¾	24	SwFIB pf2.18		8.6		3	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
15	6⅝	SwtGFin	.40a	2.9	7	84	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	SpeclivR			6	29	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20e	2.7	3	37	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.5	5	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	4½	Splentex	.24	5.2	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23¼	6½	StatfrdL			10	15	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
26½	19½	StdAlln	1	4.8	8	6	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	4.7	8	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
29¼	19⅛	StCoosa	1.60	7.5	6	11	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
12⅝	6	StdMetl			11	113	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
26	19¾	StProd	1.40	5.6	6	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
31⅜	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.4	8	7	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¼
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.20	2.4	10	40	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3¾	Stanwd			4	38	4⅝	4½	4½	
13⅝	9⅛	StarSup	.80	7.0	4	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
11½	7½	StarrtHo	.30	3.8	4	51	8⅛	8	8	
7¼	4	Steelmt	.24b	4.7		23	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.3	7	7	18⅝	18½	18½	
2¼	⅞	SterlEl				13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅛	SterlExl	.10	3.5	7	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	3.4	12	8	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
5	2⅞	SueAnn	.24e	7.4	15	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	Summit			7	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5½	3⅝	SunCityI	.25	4.8		7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.2	11	5	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.9	18	25	18⅞	17⅞	17¾	— ¼
19⅞	13	SupFdS	.40	2.6	7	6	15⅝	15½	15¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Supind	.25	1.4	9	538	18¼	17½	18¼	+1⅛
11⅛	6	SupSurg	.32	3.6	7	10	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
28⅛	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	16	13	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
11¼	4⅞	Susqueh			4	37	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	11.		8	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg wt				4	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
7⅜	3½	Synlay	.30b	6.5	36	47	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
38⅞	20⅛	Syntex	.90	2.4	12	1283	38¼	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅜
33½	19¼	SyscoCp	.56	1.7	9	17	32⅞	32½	32¾	
23¾	10⅜	SystEng			14	69	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	6.2	8	6	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	TFI			9	11	2⅛	2	2	
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd	.20	1.6	8	11	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
14¼	8¼	TandB	1e	9.9	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.2	4	11	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	
16⅞	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	8.5	9	4	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ½
3¼	⅞	TechSym			13	56	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3¼	TechOp			8	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
4¾	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	2.2	7	58	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
35	15	TejonR			60	3	29	28¾	29	+ ½
14½	7⅜	TeleCm	.52	5.7	5	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
27½	15⅛	Telflex	.30	1.6	12	24	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	9⅝	Telscl	.60	3.4	14	18	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
6	1½	Tenna				2	3	3	3	
4½	⅞	Tenneco wt				78	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
9	3	Tenney	.41t	6.1	11	33	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	57	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅛	TerraC	.40	6.4	48	307	6½	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
16	7¼	TetraT			24	12	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
16⅛	7⅜	TexlAir	.16	1.3	7	481	12⅞	11¾	12	
1⅝	½	ThorCp				3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
19⅝	13	Thriftm	.80	4.6	4	5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Tidwell			5	2	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
50	39½	TolEd pf4.25		10.		z100	42	41	42	+1½
92½	78	TolEd pf8.32		10.		z100	80	80	80	+2
14¼	5⅜	ToppsG	.28	3.4	5	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
17½	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	6.0	6	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
17	8⅞	TotlPet	.20	1.3	17	229	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
9⅛	3	TotPet wt				37	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
7¼	2¼	TransLux	.05e	.9	8	35	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	8	TransOil	.05e	.6	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
10	7	TriSM	.60	7.5	4	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	TrlaCp	.15	1.0	10	113	17⅝	14¾	15¾	—1⅞
14½	2⅞	TubOM				259	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅜
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.15	3.2	7	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
10⅝	7⅛	U&I			45	5	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
3¼	1⅜	UDS				5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅞	UIP	.24	6.9	6	21	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	UNA	.10a	3.0	5	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅞	4¾	URS	.34	5.0	7	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
10⅞	4⅝	Unimax			8	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
7¼	6⅛	Unimax pf				2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			8	33	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2	UNatCp				48	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
8½	5½	UNitCp pf				16	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17¾	9⅝	USFIltr	.32	2.8	7	59	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
11	7¼	UnRltT	.31e	9.4	11	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
½	1-16	UnRltT wt				10	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅝	2⅛	USRdium				19	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
16½	12⅞	USRbR	1a	6.3	6	2	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	UnityB			26	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	UnivClg	.05	1.3	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.4	9	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.1	4	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
		— V—V—V —								
14½	7¼	Valle's	.81t	9.9	8	17	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
16¾	10⅝	Valmac	.80	5.5	11	70	15⅛	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
9¼	5⅛	Valspar	.36	5.3	7	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2¾	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅜	1⅝	Verit			5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37⅜	16⅞	VermtA	.32b	1.7	6	26	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	7	135	7	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
8½	1¼	Vertiple			6	9	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
4	1½	Vesely			113	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
5	1¾	Viatech			5	5	2	2	2	
7¼	1⅜	VintageE			5	22	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
8	5⅛	Virco	.16b	2.4	4	x3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12¾	4⅜	Vishay			12	7	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
7	2⅞	VisualG	.12	2.1	9	20	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
4	2⅛	Vol Mer	.12e	4.0	9	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
18¼	10	Vaplex	.52	4.5	5	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp	.10e	2.2	5	10	4½	4½	4½	
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.3	24	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	4.8	7	58	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ½
18½	10⅛	Walnoco			13	109	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	— ⅜
27⅝	20⅜	Walco	.80	3.4	6	9	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
11⅛	5¾	WallcS	.28	3.4	9	13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37¼	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	21	135	36¼	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	10⅛	Wang B	.16	.5	22	117	33	32	32⅝	— ⅛
17¾	7	Wards Co	.20	1.6	4	18	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
23¼	3⅞	WarnC pf.05		.3		7	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
26¾	23½	WshPost	.36	1.4	9	26	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
25½	20⅛	WRIT	1.88	8.4	13	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
7½	4⅝	Watsco	.30	5.7	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.1	6	22	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
19½	9½	WstFin	.40	2.3	3	13	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	7.3	7	2	5½	5½	5½	
7⅞	3⅜	Whitehall			6	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt				11	1-32	1-64	1-64	—1-64
8½	2	Wichita			12	80	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ¼
14	8⅞	Wmhous	.50	4.7	6	14	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	
4	2⅝	WilsnB	.30	11.		10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	3.2	16	21	12⅝	12½	12½	
9⅛	6⅜	Winkim	.40	4.4	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
53⅞	46⅞	WisP pf4.50		9.6		z30	47	47	47	
3⅝	2	WolfHB			17	7	2½	2½	2½	
10⅝	4	Woodind			73	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13⅝	13	Wdstrm	.60	4.6	5	13	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	WkWear	.36	6.3	5	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.7	38	28	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
1 7-16	⅜	WrightH			30	1	1-16	1	1 1-16	+1-16
26½	13⅞	Wynnin	.48	2.1	7	26	23⅛	22¾	22⅝	— ½
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	33	12⅛	12	12	— ½
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅝	2	Xonics				9	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
17	11⅞	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	8	7	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	3.3	4	2	11	11	11	

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices January 29, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
6820	Abitibi	$18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
3230	Agnico E	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
1200	Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12919	Alta Gas A	$16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
900	Alta Nat	$46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
550	Algo Cent	$19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ½
23460	Am Bonza	$25¼	24¾	25	+ ½
2500	Andres W A	$13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
1000	Argus C pr	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
20710	Atco A	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
4117	BP Can	$22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
24311	Bank N S	$25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
150	Baton B	$14	14	14	— ¼
50	Block Bros	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
200	Bralor Res	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
2975	Bramalea	$16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
26100	Brameda	230	220	220	— 8
8000	Brenda M	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
6100	BCFP	$20	19½	20	+ ½
6467	BC Phone	$17⅞	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
17596	Brunswk	$6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2465	Budd Auto	$9½	9¼	9½	
640	CAE A	$22¼	22	22	— ¼
9175	Cad Frv	$10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ½
3563	Cal Pow A	$40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅜
2000	Camflo	$14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
25100	C Nor West	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
3950	C Pakrs C	$22¾	22	22¾	+ ½
3195	Can Perm	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
2626	Can Trust A	$26¾	26⅝	26¾	
458	C Tung	$22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
1070	CCablesy A	$18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
3140	Cdn Cel	$9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
1	CGE	$29½	29½	29½	+1½
20171	CI Bk Com	$31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅜
13022	Cdn Tire A	$28¾	28½	28½	
3480	C Ulties	$17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
1280	Candel Oil	$35⅞	35½	35⅞	
1200	Cassiar	$10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
4000	Celanese	485	480	480	
1070	C Holiday I	$8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
46105	Can Distrb	$10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ¼
4533	Cons Gas	$19¼	19	19¼	
1000	Con Fardy	325	320	325	+ 5
4005	Conwest	$7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3200	Craigmt	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
420	Crush Intl	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
14100	Cyprus	$14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ¼
3000	Czar Res	$7⅛	6⅞	7	
31360	Daon Dev	$16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
1500	Daon A	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
598	Denison	$82½	82	82	— ⅜
10127	Dicknsn	$7½	7⅜	7½	
11122	D Bridge	$30⅞	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
17495	Dofasco A	$32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ¼
6250	Dom Store	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
225	Du Pont	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8100	Dylex L A	$14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
2400	East Mal	170	165	167	— 1
300	Electhom A	460	460	460	
16770	Emco	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
7557	Falcon C	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
1087	Fibre Nik A	$34¼	34⅛	34¼	
3950	Francana	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
300	Fraser A	$15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
50	Fruehauf	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
1500	G M Res	415	405	405	—15
2100	G Distrb A	$9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
4775	G Distrb w	298	285	290	— 5
21700	Gibraltar	$8¼	8	8⅛	
700	Graft G	$39	38¾	39	+ ¼
18500	Granduc	129	122	125	+ 4
1000	GL Forest	$42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
3	Gt W Life	$100	100	100	—1½
28	Greyhnd	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
300	H Group A	425	425	425	
3200	Hard Crp A	340	330	340	
8386	Harlequin	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6700	Hawker A	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
541	Hayes D A	$10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
36626	H Bay Co	$22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
9268	IAC	$18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¼
24050	Indal	$14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
300	Indusmin	$15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
35	Inglis	$13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
700	Inland Gas	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
650	Int Mogul	$6⅞	6¼	6⅞	— ⅛
11368	Int Pipe A	$18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ¼
100	Inv Grp A	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
2325	Ivaco A	$14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
5845	Jannock	$23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
5625	Kaiser Re	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	
8600	Kam Kotia	495	480	480	— 5
575	Kelsey H	$23½	23½	23½	
10081	Kerr A A	$12	11¾	12	
3168	Labatt A	$22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ¼
50	Lab Min	$42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
6650	Lacana	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3005	LOnt Cem	$5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
1000	LL Lac	290	290	290	—10
300	Lob Co A	495	490	495	+15
650	Lob Co B	455	450	455	— 5
725	Loeb M	$9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
4200	MICC	$10	9⅞	10	
550	Mclan H A	$20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
12703	MB Ltd	$23⅞	23⅝	23¾	
150	Matgmi A	$17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
2437	Molson A	$23¾	23½	23⅝	
150	Molson B	$21½	21½	21½	
13340	Moore	$35½	35¼	35⅜	— ¼
8800	Murphy	$15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
420	Nat Trust	$21	21	21	+ ¼
11128	Noranda A	$41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
18811	Norcen	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
12975	NTecm B w	$22¼	21½	21½	— 1
7460	Oakwood P	495	485	495	+10
13150	Ocelot B	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
11550	Oshawa A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
3700	Page Pet	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
3200	Pamour A	$6¾	6½	6⅝	
1100	PanCan P	$41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	— ⅛
30	Patino N V	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
8525	Pembina	$9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
800	Petrolina	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
420	Pine Point	$28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
24900	Place G	258	252	257	+ 3
12300	Placer	$29¼	29	29	— ⅛
100	Ram	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
3170	Rd Stenhs A	$10½	10½	10½	
700	Reichhold	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
18650	Revnu Prp	137	130	135	+ 5
650	Roman	$29	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
29063	Sceptre	$9½	9¼	9⅜	
1000	Scotts A	$8½	8½	8½	
9119	Shell Can	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
20899	Sherritt A	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
2518	Simpsons	250	240	240	— 5
1491	Simpsn S A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
1580	Slater Stl	$14	13¾	14	— ¼
2394	Southm	$27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ½
1885	St Brodcst	$13	12¾	13	+ ¼
17659	Stelco A	$30	29¾	29⅞	
7000	Steep R	455	415	455	+35
695	Talcorp A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1400	Tara	$14½	14½	14½	
3158	Teck Cor A	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
2773	Teck Cor B	$12	11⅞	12	
200	Teledyne	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1103	Tex Can	$49	48¾	49	+ ½
1100	Thom N A	$16	16	16	
5760	Tor Dm Bk	$23⅜	23¼	23¼	
29632	Torstar B	$17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
17787	Traders A	$17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
4700	Trns Mt A	$9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
38132	TrCan PL	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
6175	UGas A	$10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
5545	Union Oil	$23⅞	23	23½	— ⅛
600	U Keno	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
17555	U Siscoe	$9¾	9	9⅝	+ ⅞
693	Un Carbid	$18¼	18⅛	18¼	
100	Van Der	410	410	410	
2025	Verstl Cor	$10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
800	Vestgron	$14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
2400	Weldwod	$21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
3550	West Mine	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
2785	Weston	$24	23½	23½	— ⅜
300	Woodwd A	$20¾	20¾	20¾	
3100	Yk Bear	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
34900	Yukon C	385	375	375	— 5

Total sales 3,589,197 shares

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 5/16 - 10 7/16	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	Par - ⅛	13 - 13 ¼	7 ½ - 7 ¾
2 M.	10 ¾ - 10 ⅞	3 ½ - 3 ⅝	Par - ⅛	13 ¼ - 13 ½	8 - 8 ¼
3 M.	10 ¾ - 10 ⅞	3 ⅝ - 3 ¾	1/16 - 3/16	13 ½ - 13 ¾	8 ⅜ - 8 ⅝
6 M.	11 3/16 - 11 5/16	3 ⅞ - 4	3/16 - 5/16	13 11/16 - 13 15/16	8 ¾ - 9
1 Y.	11 3/16 - 11 5/16	4 - 4 ⅛	9/16 - 11/16	13 9/16 - 13 13/16	9 ⅜ - 9 ⅝

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, January 29, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	6⅝	7⅛
AFAProt	9½	10½
AVMCo	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	2⅝	2¾
AdvMicr	22	22¾
AlexAlex	29	29¼
Allcoinc	18⅜	19¼
AllynB	11½	12½
AFinCo	21⅞	22⅞
AFurn	3⅞	4⅛
AGreet	12⅛	12½
AMicros	14½	15
AWelding	15⅛	16¼
Amterr	2 11-16	2 15-16
Anadite	6⅝	7
AnheusB	26⅞	27⅛
AntaCp	8½	9
ArdenGp	2⅛	2⅜
ArkWGs	19	19⅝
AsdColo	22¼	23
AtlGsLt	15⅝	15⅞
BairdCo	8¼	8¾
BangHE	14⅛	14⅝
BkomRt	11¾	12¼
BasicRs	5¼	5⅝
BosstFr	16¾	17½
BoylsMk	10⅝	11⅛
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	33¼	34
BibbCo	12	12½
BirdSon	23	24⅝
Birtchr	2¾	3⅛
BlkHillP	26⅛	26⅞
Bonanza	4⅞	5⅛
BrookS	29	30½
BrwTom	18	18½
Buckbee	5⅝	6⅝
Buckeye	14¼	14¾
BurnupS	5⅛	5⅝
CalWtSv	32	33½
ConradH	2⅝	3⅛
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CapinAir	2⅝	3
CareCp	7	8½
CnVIPS	16	16⅛
ChmLea	27½	28½
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	4½	5½
CitzUtA	36¼	37
CitzUtB	30¼	31
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	10	10½
ColuVent	1¼	2¼
ComClH	22½	23
CmlShr	21	23
CmwTel	35½	37½
ConnGn	36¾	37¼
ConPap	56¼	57¼
Crawfd	15½	16½
CrossCo	35	36
CutlrFed	¾	1½
DanlyM	23	24
DtaDes	10	10⅝
DavlMat	22½	24½
DeklbAg	26½	27¼
DeLuxC	33¾	34
DetCanT	11¾	12¾
DeltntB	18¼	20¼
DeweyEl	2½	3½
DiaCrys	23½	24½
DixnCru	27½	29
Doculel	5⅝	5¾
DollrGn	10½	11
Donldsn	23½	24½
DorchGs	12	12¾
DoyIDB	19½	20¼
DunkinD	14⅞	15⅝
Durlron	16½	17½
Eberline	10	11
EconLab	24½	25
ElPasEl	10⅝	11
ElderBe	8¼	9½
EleNucl	5⅝	5⅞
ElModul	5	6
EnrDev	13	13⅝
Entwistl	3¾	4½
EatOil	19½	20½
EthanAl	24	24¾
Fabri	1	1¼
FidUnLf	26⅝	26⅝
FtBkSys	37	37¾
FtBostn	17	17¾
FtEmpS	10¼	10¾
FtWnFin	5⅝	5⅞
Flicker	13⅞	14⅝
FloatPnt	12	13
FlaWalU	¼	½
ForestO	16⅛	16⅝
Formipli	3½	4¼
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	13⅛	14⅛
Frndlce	22	24
GnRIESt	7½	9
GnReins	185	189
GovEFn	12	12¾
GreenM	12⅝	13¼
GreyAdv	36	39
Gtfintst	15½	17
Gyrodyn	5⅜	6¼
Hardwk	11	11¾
HrbRow	14⅜	15⅜
HarpGp	23¾	24
HartNt	16¼	17¼
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Holobm	2⅞	3⅛
Hoover	11⅛	11⅝
HorizRs	1⅜	1⅞
HyattCp	20⅝	21⅜
HyattInt	12½	15½
IndNucl	4	4½
Infraind	3⅜	3⅞
IntelCp	56½	58
IntrcEnr	4⅜	5¼
IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅝
InBkWsh	8⅝	9
IwaSoUt	25⅜	25⅞
JamWPr	8¼	9
Jamsby	16	16¾
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JostynM	16	16¾
KaisSt pf	17¾	18½
Kalvar	2¼	2⅝
Kaman	19¼	20
KmpAm	15½	16
KateGre	¼	¾
Kaysam	3¾	4
KearnyT	17⅛	17½
KellySv	31	32½
Keuffel	11¼	12¼
Kimball	18⅝	19⅛
Kinginl	13	14
KnapeV	14¼	15¼
Kralos	21½	23
Lancein	21¾	22
LandRes	2⅞	3⅜
LaneCo	21½	22½
LtdStor	8	8¾
LinBcst	38¾	39½
Logeirn	10½	11⅛
ModsGE	16	16½
MagellPet	1 5-16	1 7-16
MajorRt	1⅛	1⅜
Mollkrt	28	29
MgtAsst	21⅜	21⅞
MaulLP	30½	32
McCorm	14⅛	14⅝
McQuay	11½	12¼
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	6⅞	7⅜
MidlRes	2 5-16	2 9-16
MidlBks	27⅞	28¾
Millipr	31¼	32
MissVIG	19	20
MontCol	8⅝	9
MoorePd	16	17
MorgRes	2½	3¼
Mostek	17½	18
MatchM	15	16½
MatClub	6⅞	7⅛
Mueller	21	22
NargCp	26	27½
NatGOil	16	17
NwldRE	13½	14½
NJNGas	16	16½
NielsnA	24¼	24¾
NielsnB	24¼	24¾
NoCarGs	10⅞	11¼
NoEOI un	66½	67½
NwINGs	10⅝	10¾
NwstPS	16⅞	17⅜
Novell	18⅝	19¼
OgilvyM	24	24¾
OhFerro	7¼	8¼
OtterTP	21¾	22¼
PCAInt	9¾	10¼
PabstB	15¼	15¾
PcGoR	22½	23¼
PoulevP	5¾	6½
PeerMf	9	9¾
PenoEnt	16⅜	16⅞
Petrolit	41¼	42¼
Pettibon	20	21
PierceSS	12¼	13
Pinkrtn	27½	28½
PlonHiB	19⅞	20⅝
Plastine	2	3
Possis	3⅛	3⅜
Progro	1¼	1⅜
PbSvNC	10¼	10⅝
PurtBen	21	21¾
PutDCap	8⅝	8⅞
Qualinns	5¼	5⅝
RogenPr	6	6½
Raychm	77½	79½
Raymnd	24	25
RecgEq	8¾	9⅛
RoadEx	27	27¾
RobbMy	28	30
Roselon	4	5
Rouse	8⅞	9⅛
RusStov	15¼	15¾
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2 15-16	3 3-16
ScrippH	49	52
SecPac	29½	29⅞
SeisDelt	10⅛	10⅝
Svcmstr	30½	31½
Shawmt	33¼	34¼
SolidSS	10¼	11¼
SColWtr	15	15¾
SwGsCp	11	11⅝
SwElSv	16	16¾
Standyn	24½	25¼
StdRegs	25¼	26¼
StanHP	21⅜	22¾
SterlSt	5⅝	6⅝
StrawCl	25½	27
SuperEl	7¾	8⅛
TIME DC	4¾	5¼
Tampax	33¾	34¼
TecumP	59	61
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiffany	41	43
Tiprary	9½	10
TescoCp	6⅞	7⅛
TrnsOCO	19	19¾
TricoPd	57	59
TritnOG	4¾	5¼
TysonFd	13½	14½
UnMcGll	8¼	9¾
USSurg	20	20½
USTrck	15⅛	15⅝
UVaBsh	23	23½
UpPenP	16¾	17½
ValyGas	10	10½
VanDus	18	18¾
VanceSn	5¼	6
Velcro	8⅝	9
VaNBsh	14¼	15
WshEnr	14⅝	15⅛
WebbRs	9	9¾
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
WigtnMg	8¼	9
WellsGo	2½	3¼
WinMtg	4	4½
WmorC	29	29¾
WoodLot	28¼	29
WWEng	6 1-16	6 5-16
WrightW	6½	6⅞
ZionUta	21¼	22¼

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices January 29, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
12764	Bnk Mont	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
19800	Basic Res	$6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14760	Con Bath	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
5900	FCA Int	310	300	300	
750	Imasco	$38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
213	Laur Fin	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
185	RollandB	$8	8	8	
35400	Royal Bk	$42¾	42	42⅝	+ ¼
500	RoyTr A	550	550	550	+100

Total sales 605,287 shares.

European Gold Markets

January 29, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	234.05	235.20	—0.25
Zurich	235.125	235.375	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	230.95	230.90	—1.03

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.70
Albert Heijn	123.50
Algembank	372.00
Amrobank	78.90
A'Dam Rub	62.00
Fokker	27.00
Heineken	94.00
H.V.A.	46.00
Hoogovens	33.10
K.L.M.	116.50
Nat. Nedder	112.60
Pakhoed	47.30
Philips	24.40
Robeco	168.20
Rolinco	130.50
Rorento	122.70
Royal Dutch	129.20
Unilever	124.40
Van Ommer	169.50
VMF-Stork	42.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,305
GBL (B.lamb)	1,750
Cockerill	518
Electrobel	6,670
GB-Inno-BM	2,565
Hoboken	2,835
Petrofina	3,475
Ph. Gevaert	1,374
Soc. Generale	2,075
Solvay	2,510
Un. Miniere	770

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	71.80
B.A.S.F.	137.00
Bayer	137.20
Commerzbnk	216.50
Cont. Gummi	68.00
Daimler	329.00
Demag	172.00
Deutsche Bnk	294.50
Dresdner Bnk	233.00
Hoechst	135.60
Hoesch	47.10
Karlstadt	336.00
Kaufhof	253.00
K.H.D.	218.50
Lufthansa	99.60
Mannesman	171.80
Metallgesell.	272.00
Neckermann	176.50
RWE.new	182.00
Schering	254.20
Siemens	271.50
Thyssen	110.80
Varta	185.00
Veba	138.00
Volkswagen	252.40

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.51
Anglo-Am	0.46
Barclays Bnk	3.80
Beecham Gp	6.00
BICC	1.25
Boots	1.87
Bowater	1.77
BAT Ind.	2.85
Brit.-Oxyg	0.68
Brit. Pet.	8.94
Burmah	0.91
Cadbury Sc.	0.52½
Chartered	1.46
Courtaulds	1.10
De Beer D	4.45
Decca Rec	4.10
Distillers	2.08
Dunlop	0.63
E Mus Ind	1.38
GEC	3.18
Free St Ged	22½
GKN	2.49
Glaxo Gp	4.78
Gold Fields	1.97
Gt Un St	2.98
Guinness	1.68
Hawker-Sidd	2.20
Hudson Bay	$ 13⅛
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.58
Imps	0.86
Marks & Spen.	0.85
Metal Box	3.12
Nichols	0.87
Plessey	1.08
Rand Mines	0.46
Rank Org.	2.39
Royal Dutch	47⅛
R.T.Z.	2.64
Shell	5.61
Thorn (A)	3.48
Tube Invest.	3.63
Union Carb.	3.30
Vickers	1.84
War L.3½	0.29
West Deep	$ 11¾
West Drief	$ 13⅞
West Hold	$ 26¾
West Mln	1.60
Woolworth	0.62½
ZCI	0.14½

Milan

Bastogi	509.00
ERBA	1,270.00
ErcMarelli	225.25
Fiat	2,801.00
Finsider	166.25
Generali	34,600.00
IFI	2,261.00
Italgas	761.00
Italsider	371.00
LaRinas	60.00
Montedis	187.00
Olivetti	964.00
Pirelli	1,780.00
Snia Visco	834.00

Paris

Air Liquide	404.30
Alimentaire	120.00
Aquitaine	579.00
BSN	530.00
Carrefour	1,872.00
Cim Lafarge	265.00
Cie Bancaire	448.00
CFP	144.90
CGE	411.00
CCF	135.30
Ferodo	421.00
Imetal	60.95
L Oreal	785.00
Mach Bull	60.20
Michelin	1,060.00
Moet Henn	569.00
Moulinex	139.50
Paribas	217.80
PUK	76.50
Penarroya	41.80
Perrier	290.50
Peugeot	409.00
Rh Poulenc	115.50
Sacilor	17.40
St Gobain	148.00
Suez	290.10
Telemecan	845.00
Thomson	236.00
Usinor	12.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,345
Buehrle	2,650
B Boveri	1,780
Cib Geigy	1,295
Cr Suisse	2,335
Fisher	650
HofRochN	7,825
Nestle	3,565
Sandoz	4,210
Ste B. Suisse	395
Sulzer	2,630
U.B. Suisse	3,295

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Feb	May	Aug.
235	5.25- 6.25	13.50-14.50	—.—
240	3.25- 4.25	11.75-12.75	—.—
245	2.25- 3.25	9.75-10.75	—.—
250	1.75- 2.75	7.50- 8.50	17.25-18.25
255	1.25- 2.25	6.00- 7.00	14.75-15.75

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

J.F.I.

Jordan Fertilizer Industry Company Limited

equivalent of

$20,000,000

Project Linked Multicurrency Fixed Interest Long Term Loan

unconditionally guaranteed by

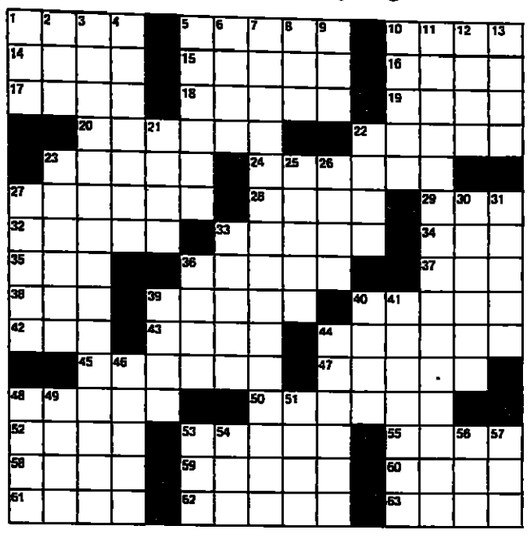
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

arranged and provided by

Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (APICORP)

January 1979.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Business place
5 Golden Horde tribesman
10 —— Major (army staff)
14 Preside at a tea table
15 Palette pigment
16 Como or Garda
17 Taj Mahal town
18 Great fear
19 Concoction
20 Plant growth caused by fungi
22 Baker's ——
23 O'Gorman opus
24 Pontiac was one
27 Aristophanes' forte
28 —— of Orleans
29 Be off guard
32 Adjusted exactly
33 Literary sketch
34 Shipment to Bethlehem
35 Name of film fame
36 Given a thrashing
37 Portly
38 Thicken
39 Martina's rival
40 Dull finish
42 Imaginary being
43 Collect a check legitimately
44 Thin slice of bacon
45 Drafted again
47 Eastern tribe
48 Village high point
50 Castro's favorite companion
52 Grocery item
53 Slyly spiteful
55 —— dixit
58 Banks do this
59 What "phage" means
60 Closefisted
61 Miami's county
62 Insurance salesman
63 Italian family of note

DOWN

1 Belgian city
2 Grab everything
3 Dickens novel
4 Cooper's "The ——"
5 Walk like a 2-year-old
6 Port near Haifa
7 Mystery novel by Wilkie Collins
8 Heavenly Altar
9 "The —— Badge of Courage"
10 Jostle
11 Novel by Burroughs
12 Prize-winning U.S. author
13 Grover's Corners, e.g.
21 Garnish
22 Pedestal part
23 Comics captain
25 Domesticates
26 Fit to be ——
27 Western bandit's target
30 Declaims
31 Hinder
33 St.-Lô square
36 Burn
39 Hand over
40 Naomi's chosen name: Ruth 1:20
41 Foolish
44 Go back
46 What storms do to riverbanks
48 Merchandise tag
49 —— bargaining
51 Capital of South Yemen
53 Vast amount
54 Find fault persistently
56 Had a powwow
57 Rather than, to Hamlet

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Cloudy	MADRID	7	45	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Mist	MIAMI	12	54	Fair
ANKARA	10	50	Mist	MILAN	5	41	Fog
ATHENS	16	61	Overcast	MONTREAL	2	36	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2	36	Rain
BELGRADE	15	59	Overcast	MUNICH	1	34	Mist
BERLIN	−2	28	Snow	NEW YORK	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	2	36	Overcast	NICE	13	55	Fair
BUCHAREST	10	50	Mist	OSLO	−9	16	Snow
BUDAPEST	5	41	Rain	PARIS	5	41	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	Fair	PRAGUE	0	32	Snow
COPENHAGEN	−1	30	Snow	ROME	13	55	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	SOFIA	14	57	Overcast
DUBLIN	4	39	Showers	STOCKHOLM	−5	23	Mist
EDINBURGH	1	36	Mist	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	11	52	Rain	TEL AVIV	19	66	Mist
FRANKFURT	1	34	Rain	TOKYO	1	34	Snow
GENEVA	4	39	Fair	TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−5	23	Fair	VIENNA	4	39	Overcast
ISTANBUL	14	57	Overcast	WARSAW	−2	28	Snow
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	5	41	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Showers	ZURICH	2	36	Rain
LONDON	4	39	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 29, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

—(d) Baerbond	SF 748.40
—(d) Conbar	SF 489.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 590.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 752.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.48
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.95
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.88

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.46
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.34
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.81
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.37

CREDIT SUISSE:

—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 395.00
—(d) Conasec	SF 407.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 69.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 57.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 70.00
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 410.00
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 291.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 132.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 211.00

UNION INVESTMENT.Frankfurt

—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.55
—(d) Eurocefonds	DM 25.40
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.80
—(d) Unirenta	DM 28.30
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 60.95

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.22
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.43
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.20
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.18
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 11.60
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1.375.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund	$ 183.24
(d) Citadel Fund	$ 3.05
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 911.59
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 8.01
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.15
(w) D.G.C.	$ 47.81
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 16.45
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.65
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,134.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,180.43
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,563.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 58.14
(d) Fondltalia	$ 11.94
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.59
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.63
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 255.21
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobef	$ 30.50
(d) Icafund	$ 11.00
(d) Indosuez Multifonds A	$ 106.84
(d) Indosuez Multifonds B	$ 109.40
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.26
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 150.18
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund	FB 6,951.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.85
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 37.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italomerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.55
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.45
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 67.43
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 44.95
(d) K.B Income Fund	LF 1,510.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.30
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 39.01
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 42.68
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.18
(d) Medialanum Sel. Fund	$10.91
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.88
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 20.70
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.27
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.31
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 66.99
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 28.30
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,904.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 824.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.58
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.38
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 77.10
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.54
( ) Shore Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 98.70
(w) Soros Fund	$ 586.85
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.22
(w) Takye Pac. Hold (Sep)	$ 48.55
(w) Takyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 66.36
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 27.72
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.97
(w) United Cos Inv. Fund	$ 2.86
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 11.15
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.63
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 452.63
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.61
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 69.27
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,520.93

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS: "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemot price -Ex-Coupon.

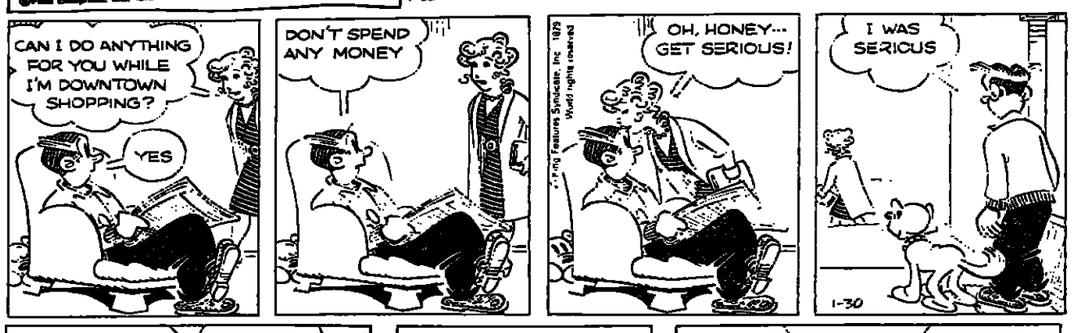
PEANUTS



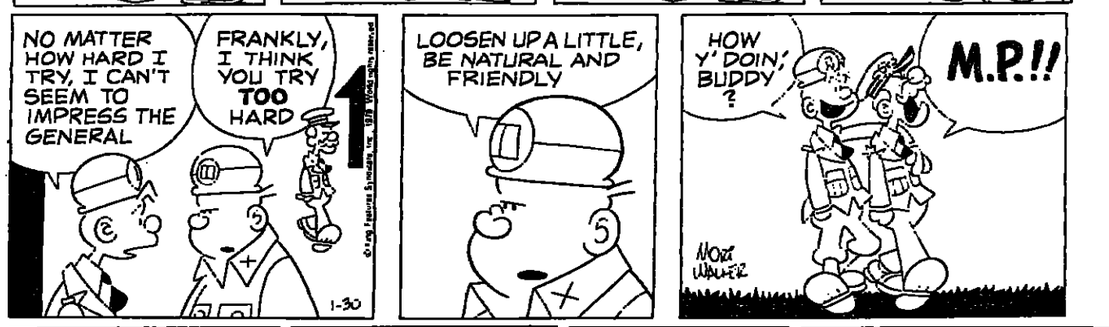
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



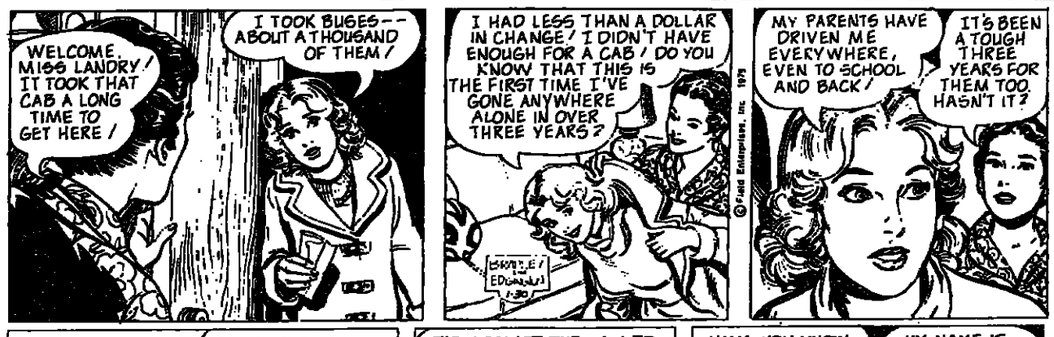
ANDY CAPP



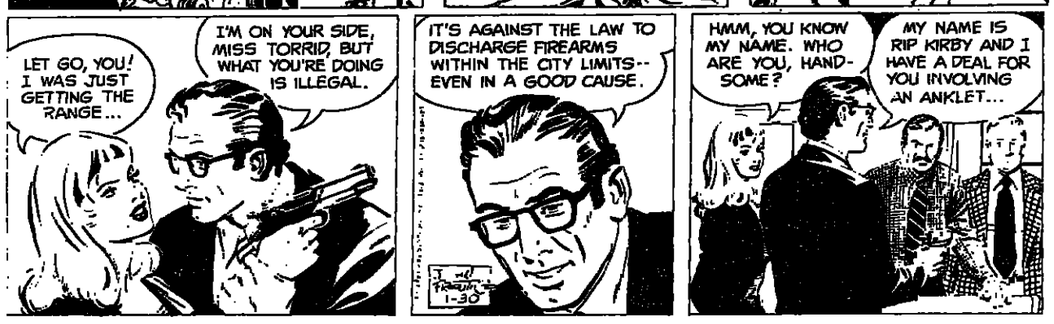
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUDCY

DONSY

DESAUB

LOGYOM

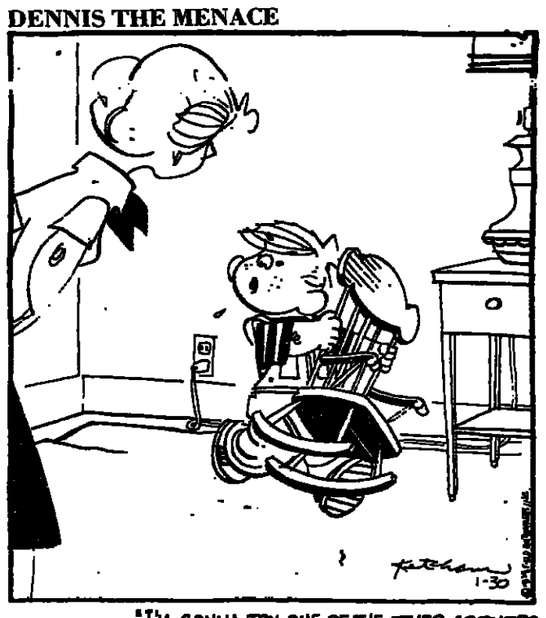


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A _____ _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HEAVY TRULY DUGOUT IMPEDE
Answer: The best way to be sitting—PRETTY

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

BOOKS

BARBARISM WITH A HUMAN FACE

By Bernard-Henri Levy. Translated from the French by George Holoch. Harper & Row. 201 pp. $10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

TO THE best of my knowledge, Bernard-Henri Levy is the first of the overly publicized New Philosophers to arrive on these shores from France with a book in English. Waiting for him at the dock, doubtless, will be Irving Kristol and Norman Podhoretz and Daniel Patrick Moynihan and other avatars of post-industrial neo-conservatism, wearing their End-of-Ideology campaign buttons like boutonnieres. "Barbarism With a Human Face" will be misread — indeed, considering its abusive and derisive tone, its BB-gun attack on empirical reality, its lyrical swoons and sprained metaphysics, perhaps it deserves to be misread — but the overall message is Kristol-clear.

That message is: The situation is now hopeless; the situation was always hopeless; the situation will continue to be hopeless; there isn't much we can do about the situation except improvise, complain, write poems and treatises on ethics, moralize and animadvert, say no.

Levy is young (30), handsome (Rimbaudesque) and an editor at a Paris publishing house (Grasset). He was born in Algeria, raised in France and received a teaching degree in philosophy. He has advised the government of Bangladesh as well as the leader of the French Socialist Party, Francois Mitterrand. He is described on his book jacket as "a former left journalist." Goodbye to all that.

According to Levy, almost everything is either a shuck or a delusion or both. Among the shucks and delusions are language, politics, history, the social bond and the social contract, the Enlightenment, the idea of progress, liberation, revolution, time, the proletariat and reality itself. Possible exceptions are Talcott Parsons and Plato. If Marx is our Machiavelli, Solzhenitsyn is our Dante. "What is the Gulag?" he asks. He replies: "the Enlightenment minus tolerance." There can be no socialism, he says, without concentration camps and "no classless society without its terrorist truth."

I begin to wonder about Scandinavia and the Shakers and various tribes of American Indians and kindergarten school, but I haven't the energy to go on.

In Levy's vehement opinion, there was Power before there was Society; Power made Society possible. There was a State before there was History; the State wrote the History, meanwhile inventing Time.

The Social Contract itself is dismal and oppressive, and nobody ever signed it anyway, but, on the other hand, Eden is a fantasy. Revolution is an occasional burp in the innards of the body politic: at best, or worst, it merely rearranges power — sort of like changing managers in the middle of a season doomed to disaster.

We are all, he tells us, proletarians, even, or especially, Nietzsche's "pale race of liberals." Work is our most intimate relationship. Marxism is the liturgy even of the capitalists. In fact, Marxists are the only people who testify to the existence of capitalism. Capitalism, now that God, alas, is dead, will never die; it invents crises which it then manages, while pretending that every economy — material and libidinal — is mindless and free. It accommodates rebellion. The "styles" of the fascist and the proletarian are the same, and barbarous, and inevitable.

Levy is not stupid. That which is not grindingly obvious and that which is not neon piffle in "Barbarism With a Human Face" scores some important points. When progress is defined and administered by a Robespierre or a Stalin, we are in trouble from Thermidor to Gulag. But is the hope of improving ourselves and our conditions to be so violently disdained? Ought we not throb with a social wrong? Can't we tinker with the mechanisms of those institutions that mediate between the individual and the mass? Levy's gloom would leave us growing like so much spinach on the status quo.

I begin to wonder about the French precision, even in syntax, that has recently been missing. Perhaps, as Gerald Brenan suggests, this is Jean-Paul Sartre's fault, for having "eroded the language." The obligatory references are made throughout "Barbarism With a Human Face" to "archaeology" and "discourse" and "structuralism"; the obligatory parochialism is satisfied by inflating the importance of May, 1968, in France, and by making sad fun of Louis Althusser without explaining who he was and what he said. Equally obligatory is a promiscuous theorizing at least as old as Descartes, who "intuited" a theory of the circulation of the blood and was wrong, whereas William Harvey dissected animals and was right. Levy is a young, handsome, top-culture monster of intuition.

I am qualmed. The arrangements of power and the invention of contracts seemed to me to be not so much tragic as obvious. We experience otherness, strangeness, alienation, straight out of the womb. We objectify ourselves, and populate the world with "I," "it" and "them." We look at the environment through symbolic binoculars and hear it through linguistic earmuffs. We don't specialize in anything except plasticity of the nervous system and so, to survive, we divide labor and exchange symbols and contemplate death and settle for society. This may be hard and is certainly inescapable. But we maunder starward. And we need not acquiesce.

If Levy looked in the mirror, he might see a pale race of liberals, some of them as nervy as the Raymond Aron he reviles. But he won't look. And there is no Verlaine around to shoot this Rimbaud.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

European Tour Of Shakespeare Company Slated

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, England, Jan. 29 (UPI) — The Royal Shakespeare Company has announced plans for 29 new productions, a European tour and a third theater at Stratford-upon-Avon.

For the 1979-80 season, which begins March 28, the company will give seven new Shakespeare productions at its Stratford theaters, eight major productions at its main London theater and 10 in its smaller London studio theater.

And with Alan Howard in the title role, the company is taking Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" to nine European cities — Paris, Vienna, The Hague, Amsterdam, Brussels, Hamburg, Berlin, Munich and Zurich — in April and May.

The company also said it had been "invited to perform in New York for a season in early 1980."

The third theater at Stratford, being built on the site of a Shakespeare theater that fire consumed in 1926, is expected to open in November with Dame Peggy Ashcroft making her first Stratford appearance in a decade in "All's Well That Ends Well."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	P	A	S	I	M		R	I	O	P	E		A	C	T	I	A
C	A	R	T	E			I	'	L	E	X		D	O	U	R
A	R	I	E	L		P	A	R	A	I	M	O	U	N	I	T
R	E	D	I	R	I	O	S	'	E		M	O	R	R	I	S
		L	'	I	D	I	N		R	I	V	E	T	S		
A	V	O	I	D	S		B	A	N	I	S	H				
L	'	I	M	I	N	I	S		L	E	V	E	E		O	A	K
G	O	I	N	G		S	'	M	I	L	E	S		P	U	R	E
A	I	L	'	I		F	U	S	E	D		C	A	S	T	E	
		P	E	A	R	L	S		S	A	I	T	E	E	N		
	P	I	O	L	I	C	E		E	A	C	H					
R	I	G	I	T	A	I	T	E		A	D	H	E	R	E	S	
E	L	E	P	H	A	N	T	S		E	T	U	D	E			
F	'	I	N	S		S	A	I	V	E		T	'	I	L	I	E	R
T	O	T	E		E	G	A	D		S	C	E	N	T			

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South was pushed to six hearts by an over-aggressive partner. North's jump to two spades after his one-diamond opening received a one-heart response which was certainly in order, but he should not have been so precipitate on the next round.

The two no-trump bid indicated some wastage in clubs, and he should have considered the possibility that South's hearts might be very weak. A jump to five hearts would have been a powerful invitation, implying possession of a club void, and would have done full justice to the hand. South would have been happy to pass.

Against six hearts, West led the diamond ace and continued the suit, hoping to give his partner a ruff. South won with dummy's nine and made a good try for 12 tricks. But he did not find the double-dummy line and could not be expected to do so at the table.

Even with all the hands exposed, it is not easy to see how to make 12 tricks. Here is how:

On the second trick, discard a spade from the closed hand. Then take the spade queen and the heart ace, and follow with a low spade. The plan, of course, is to establish the dummy by ruffing the remaining losers.

The spade is ruffed with the heart ten, and South is surprised to find that West discards. Clearly he does not have the heart queen. So declarer leads hopefully to the heart king and duly drops the queen from East. Then it becomes a simple matter to ruff the remaining diamond loser with the last trump in the closed hand and claim the slam. A club is ruffed in dummy, and the heart jack picks up West's last trump.

NORTH (D)
♠AK53
♡AKJ2
◇KQ1095
♣—

WEST
♠7
♡754
◇AJ874
♣A1043

EAST
♠J109842
♡Q9
◇62
♣Q95

SOUTH
♠Q6
♡10863
◇3
♣KJ8762

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	Pass	1♡	Pass
2♠	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
6♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

هكذا من الاصل

Los Angeles Gets Last Deadline

1984 Games Again in Peril Over Contract

By Samuel Abt

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. (IHT) — The staging of the 1984 lympic Games in Los Angeles be- me threatened again here today nen the organizing committee and e United States Olympic Com- ittee could not agree on terms of final contract.

The contract was to have been gned tonight with the executive ard of the International Olympic ommittee. Faced with the disa- eement, the executive board gave e two U.S. groups until the end of xt month to sign the contract.

"If the contract is not signed by larch 1," said Monique Berlioux, rector of the International Olym- c Committee, "we will have to ask for new bids to stage the 1984 Summer Games."

She strongly denied that the IOC extension constituted an ultima- tum, but some members of the or- ganizing committee interpreted it that way.

"I think we're at the end of the line," admitted John Argue, a Los Angeles lawyer who is interim chairman of the organizing com- mittee. "I can't see any way the IOC will extend the date." Argue said that when his group met with the executive board today, Lord Killanin, the IOC president, noted that "we don't make idle threats or ultimatums . . ."

"He didn't finish the sentence," Argue said, "and he didn't need to."

Officials of both the organizing committee and the U.S. Olympic Committee said at a news confer- ence that they were confident that an agreement could be reached be- fore March 1.

The basic dispute, as it has been in earlier problems with the Los Angeles bid for the games, is over the possibility of financial loss. The city was the only bidder for the 1984 games and still did not win them until it got an extension and a waiver of IOC rules to guarantee that Los Angeles taxpayers would not be responsible for any losses, such as those incurred at Montreal in 1976.

When, after long and often bitter bargaining, the IOC agreed to Los Angeles' conditions last summer, it assigned the responsibility for the games for the first time to a private organizing committee, rather than a city, in cooperation with the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Since then, the two U.S. groups have attempted to draw up their own agreement, which they must sign with the IOC. Officials of the U.S. groups insisted here that their breach was not wide.

"There's no substantive disagree- ment," said Howard Allen, presi- dent of the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce and one of three members of the organizing committee who traveled here for the executive board's two-day meeting.

"We have no disagreement in principle," he said. "We agreed with the USOC at a meeting in Col- orado in December on eight sub- stantive points. We have also agreed in principle on the point that prevented us from signing today: the indemnity clause.

"There is no agreement yet on definitive language for the indem- nity clause. Both our committee and the U.S. Olympic Committee agreed that the organizing commit- tee would provide a fund of $50 million or an indemnity clause that would protect both parties against loss.

"The delay was caused when lawyers for the USOC asked for specifics: who would control the fund, how it would be invested, questions like that.

"We all agree there should be a fund and on the amount and that it will be used to insure there is no deficit. There's total agreement on this, except for the lawyers' questions."

Confident of Solution

Robert Kane, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said that he was confident the issue would be resolved.

"The USOC is not seeking any new concessions," he said. "I have never thought for a minute the games will not come to Los Angeles."

Col. Don Miller, executive direc- tor of the USOC, supported Kane. "There is no question that the points agreed upon in Colorado are still the essential points," he said. "We are confident the games will be held."

Speaking for the IOC, Mrs. Ber- lioux simply noted that the execu- tive board "regrets deeply that the contract was not signed."

"But it is a national problem, not an international problem," she said. "The IOC has no role to inter- vene."

With this old problem playing such a big part in the day's meet- ing, the executive board seemed to have no time for new problems. In its other major action, it postponed discussion of the readmission of China and the ouster of Taiwan un- til March.



United Press International

Atlanta goalie Rejean Lemelin peers into the net, currently occupied by Detroit's Nick Libett but no puck. Libett slid past the goaltender during first-period play but failed to score on the way. Flames went on to beat Red Wings, 7-2, in Atlanta Sunday.

3d Victory in 4 Years

Connors Beats Ashe for U.S. Pro Title

By Barry Lorge

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 (WP) Arthur Ashe was fatigued when walked onto the tennis court at Spectrum yesterday to play the al of the U.S. Pro Indoor Cham- onships. He was more weary two urs later, having been thrashed Jimmy Connors, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

"I feel like somebody beat me th a stick," said Ashe, 35, stiff d sluggish after his 3½-hour mb back from two sets down ainst Vitas Gerulaitis in the semi- al 24 hours earlier.

Not a stick, actually. The weap- Connors used on Ashe in their st meeting since 1975 — when he upset him in the Wimbledon al and seized the No. 1 world nking — was the tightly-strung el racket he wields like a lead pe, driving the ball with more ncussive pace than any other ayer.

When the carnage was over, he had this to say about playing nnors, and encounters with the ne's other superstars:

A Second Less

'Jimmy hits the ball in a straight e, while everybody else hits it in parabola. He hits so hard, you e a second less to get to the ball n you do against anybody else.

'[Bjorn] Borg, [Guillermo] Vilas, hn] McEnroe, Gerulaitis — they hit the ball hard, but it rises and n comes down. Jimmy takes it the rise and hits it in a straight e, like a bullet, so you have to go er his shot without thinking."

The laws of gravity dictate that s is not strictly true, but the nt is well taken.

Connors hits the ball flatter, with topspin, than other top players. is slight of build (5-10, 150 nds), but his balance and tim- are flawless. When he uncoils h the metal racket, whose radi- weight distribution and trampo- e-style stringing make it impossi- for most players to control, the l explodes on an opponent with rsome suddenness.

Ashe, who designed a tactical sterpiece to upset Connors with



United Press International

Jimmy Connors returns serve to Arthur Ashe.

soft balls in the 1975 Wimbledon final, did not have a chance to do much thinking yesterday. He served poorly, had little feel for the ball, and was on the defensive throughout a match that was less a contest than an ordeal.

Connors' bruising service returns — he clubbed 12 returns for winners, and forced errors with eight more — quickly discouraged Ashe from his usual net-rushing style.

Change in Tactics

In the second game, an ace and a good second serve to the backhand lifted Ashe to 30-0. Then Connors forced a low forehand volley error, ripped a buzz-saw forehand return for a clean winner, cracked a back- hand down-the-line return winner as Ashe tried to follow a second serve to the net, and crackled a forehand cross-court return that Ashe lunged at, spraying a fore- hand volley long.

After that, Ashe tried to follow even first serves to the net only occasionally. "He stayed back more than he ever has against me," said Connors, who recently decided to move in closer to return serve, the better to attack the ball early.

Ashe decided he had no choice but to respect Connors' returns, al- though the odds of him beating the 26-year-old left-hander from the back court were slim.

"The way Jimmy takes the ball on the rise, if you want to serve and come in on him, you'd better serve well," Ashe reasoned. He didn't. He put only 50 percent of his first serves in court in the first set, 60 percent for the match.

Ashe was erratic on his ground strokes, several times getting the ball to the net on one or more bounces. He hit many shots badly, butchering one overhead so that even playground hackers shudd- ered.

Touch Was Missing

Occasionally he tried to hit soft and short to Connors' forehand, a tactic that has worked sublimely against Connors, but he didn't have enough touch today to pull it off. He needed a scalpel in his hand, but had a heavy wrench instead.

I felt really loose physically. I got to a lot of balls," said Connors, who won this title for the third time in four years.

They Beat the Winners, Fall to the Losers

Is There a Psychiatrist in the House for the Rangers?

By Parton Keese

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT) — What's with the Rangers? As if fol- lowing a premeditated plan to tor- ture their fans with grandiose victo- ries followed by ignominious defeats, they have become the Na- tional Hockey League's most schiz- ophrenic performers.

Compared with the up-and-down Rangers, the Islanders are a model of reliability. Until Saturday night, when they lost their first home game of the season, 7-2, to the Rangers, the Islanders had played 23 contests in Nassau Coliseum without losing — 28, counting last season's regular-game schedule. That kind of dependability not only comforts and soothes home- town fans, but also helps make the team runaway leaders of the Pa- trick Division and, on the record, the top club in the league.

The Rangers have developed other bizarre habits, such as play- ing better on the road than in Mad- ison Square Garden. When they beat the Islanders Saturday, the victory gave them a 15-8-1 won- lost-tied mark away, compared with a 13-8-4 record at the Garden.

While the Rangers possess a rare victory over the Canadiens in the Forum at Montreal, they also fell victim to lowly Minnesota, 8-1, at home. While they sustained a smashing contest over the Islanders at the Garden, it was succeeded by a loss in St. Louis to the league's worst team. And although they ral- lied Thursday night for a triumph over the Sabres in Buffalo, that fol- lowed a setback by the Washington Capitals and a tie with the Philadel- phia Flyers, whom they had led, 5- 2, with 15 minutes left to play.

Still, the Rangers have recorded the fourth-best mark in the NHL, are virtually certain to make the playoffs and, most significantly, are conceded to have the talent to con- tend for the Stanley Cup. The ques- tion is whether they are a good team.

The answer, according to Phil Esposito, last year's captain and the club's veteran member, is this:

"I'm not sure how good we really are. We're close to being very good, but then we have those letdowns. We're just that much away from becoming a very good team. We're not great yet, mind you, but when it happens, I'll know it."

How can the Rangers beat Mon- treal, Buffalo, and the Islanders twice and then lose to St. Louis, Washington, and Minnesota? That was the next question. And Espos- ito said:

"You know the old saying, "On any given night. . .' Well, our beating the Islanders is the proof of the pudding. We may not be con- sistent, but we sure make it thrill- ing."

Dave Maloney, the Rangers' 22- year-old defenseman and captain, pointed out something else: "Re- member at the beginning of the season," he said, "when you report- ers wrote that the trouble with the Rangers was they could only beat the bottom clubs? Well, now we're losing to the bottom clubs and beating the top clubs.

"It all comes down to consisten- cy. All we've proved at this moment is that we were a better team than the Islanders Saturday night. When we can prove that over a whole season, we'll be a great team."

The last question was: What does it take to be a great team? "First of all, confidence," said Esposito, "Confidence in what the club can accomplish and, more important, belief in yourself as an individual. The new management here certainly helps in that respect, from Sonny Werblin all the way down to the stick boys.

"The second thing is good goal- tending, and I think we're finally on the way to achieving that. Third, we've got to have consistency on defense. We may be a player or two away from that goal — an old guy like me never likes to admit his club could use more talent because it may be me they replace."

College Coaches Minimize Mid-Season Ranking Race

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT) — Two coaches, Bill Hodges of Indi- ana State and Dean Smith of North Carolina, insisted on Saturday — perhaps too vehemently — that they did not think the No.-1 rank- ing in the wild, woolly world of col- lege basketball was much to trea- sure in the middle of the long win- ter season.

Unlike football, in which polls of coaches and of writers and broad- casters have a lot of clout in anoint- ing a mythical national champion, basketball has built-in machinery to establish the best team in the country through competition, not polling. The winner of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament at the end of the sea- son need defer to no other team.

Because the No.-1 ranking early in the season is valued so lightly, perhaps that is why no one seems able to hold it long this season. Duke and Michigan State briefly occupied the top spot before Notre Dame took it over two weeks ago. Now the Irish, too, seem sure to be demoted.

Notre Dame was one of five teams ranked in the top 10 by both polls last week that lost on Satur- day to unranked opponents. The Irish dropped a 67-66 decision to Maryland at College Park, Md.

Second-ranked North Carolina muffed a good chance when, a few hours after learning of the Notre Dame loss, the Tar Heels suffered a 66-61 Atlantic Coast conference de- feat to Clemson.

Michigan State, ranked No. 4, dropped a pair of Big Ten games last week, 49-48 to Michigan and 83-65 to Northwestern on Satur- day. Northwestern's upset triumph was the first conference victory for the Wildcats after seven losses.

Illinois, No. 8, also fell twice, 58- 52 to Iowa and 56-54 to Michigan on Saturday. Ohio State, ranked, No. 9 by the coaches' poll and No. 10 by the writers, ran up its eighth straight conference victory on Sat- urday, a 66-63 triumph over Indi- ana that established a two-game lead over Iowa, the runner-up.

The fifth highly ranked team to fall on Saturday was Louisiana State, No. 9 with the writers and No. 10 with the coaches. LSU lost to Georgia Tech, 93-88, for its third setback in the Southeastern Confer- ence. It trails the co-leaders, Ala- bama and Vanderbilt, by one game.

NHL Chooses an All-Star Squad to Face Soviet Team

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Jan. 29 (UPI) — The Nation- al Hockey League named a 32-man squad yesterday for the team that will meet the Soviet Union's national team at Madison Square Garden Feb. 8, 10 and 11.

Left wing Steve Shutt of Montreal, center Bobby Clarke of Philadelphia, right wing Guy Lafleur of Montreal, defensemen Larry Robinson of Montreal and Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders and goal- ie Tony Esposito of Chicago were selected to the first team by the fans in voting conducted by the league.

The remaining players on the preliminary roster were added by a committee of three general managers — Bill Torrey of the New York Islanders, Harry Sin- den of the Boston Bruins and Cliff Fletcher of the Atlanta Flames — and coach Scotty Bowman of the Montreal Canadiens, who will be coaching the All- Star team.

The preliminary squad:

Left wing—Steve Shutt, Montreal, Bob Gainey, Montreal, Clark Gillies, NY Islanders, Don Marcotte, Boston, Bill Barber, Philadelphia, Rick Middleton, Boston.

Center—Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia, Bryan Trot- tier, NY Islanders, Marcel Dionne, Los Angeles, Dar- ryl Sittler, Toronto, Ulf Nilsson, NY Rangers, Gilbert Perreault, Buffalo.

Right wing—Guy Lafleur, Montreal, Mike Bossy, NY Islanders, Lanny McDonald, Toronto, Bob Mac- Millan, Atlanta, Terry O'Reilly, Boston, Anders Hed- berg, NY Rangers.

Defenseman—Larry Robinson, Montreal, Denis Potvin, NY Islanders, Barry Beck, Colorado, Jim Schoenfeld, Buffalo, Ian Turnbull, Toronto, Serge Savard, Montreal, Guy Lapointe, Montreal, Borje Salming, Toronto, Gary Sargent, Minnesota, Robert Picard, Washington.

Goaltender—Tony Esposito, Chicago, Ken Dryden, Montreal, Glenn Resch, NY Islanders, Gerry Cheevers, Boston.

The Rich Get Richer

Carew as a Yankee — a Specter

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT) — By the time these words reach print, Rodney Cline Carew ei- ther will or will not be a Yankee.

Seven times batting champion of the American League, Carew can do more with a bolt of moun- tain ash than any other baseball player on earth. It is inconceivable that a club owner, any club owner, would not wish to have him for a keepsake. Yet the idea of his being added to the *objets d'art* already on display in George Steinbrenner's Old Curiosity Shop is obscene. Bowie Kuhn's hair shirt would turn white over night. And if past performances are any guide, the Yankees' chance of winning their fourth pennant in a row and third straight World Series would be jeopardized.

It is not easy to see how a team's prospects can be hurt by the acquisition of a man who can bat .388 and run fast enough to steal 23 bases and lead the league with 16 triples, win election as the league's Most Valuable Player, the Major League Player of the Year, and Minnesota's Sports Person- ality of the Year, walk away with Seagram's Seven Crowns of Sport Competition, add the Roberto Clemente Award, and top it all off with the covet- ed Calvin Griffith Award. Still, look at the form sheet.

In 1976, when they didn't have another million- aire to rub against Catfish Hunter, the Yankees rolled to the championship of the American League East with 10½ games to spare. In 1977, they invested about $5 million in the manly mus- cles of Reggie Jackson and Don Gullett, and squeaked through in their division on the day be- fore the season ended. Last year, having added Rich Gossage, Andy Messersmith, and Rawly Eastwick as trophies of the chase, they had to go nine innings after the season ended.

Since that narrowest possible escape they have made room in the showcase for Tommy John and Luis Tiant. And now they tempt fate by dickering for Carew.

Meanwhile, Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, frets and fulminates but would be powerless to prevent a deal that Steinbrenner, who owns the Yankees, Griffith, who owns the Minnesota Twins, and Carew found mutally acceptable. The cash in- volved would not exceed the arbitrary limit of $400,000 that the commissioner has placed on player transactions, although Griffith could get at least five times that sum in an open market. Kuhn's restrictions probably make it impossible for Griffith to get what Carew is worth, but the package they have been talking about — the cash plus Chris Chambliss to replace Carew at first base; Brian Doyle, a youthful infielder; the swift outfielder, Juan Beniquez, and Paul Mirabella, a pitcher with possibilities — would be better than the empty bag Griffith would be holding if Carew played out his option this year.

Before talking with the Yankees, Griffith ar- ranged a deal with San Francisco that satisfied him but not Carew. Then the California Angels offered a proposition that affected Carew but not Griffith. Nobody doubts that if the Yankees gave Griffith what he wanted they would also meet Carew's demands, even though an adult who prefers Dis- neyland to San Francisco might have some weird standards.

Kuhn hasn't said so out loud but he would hate to see Carew wearing pinstripes. The commission- er's views are not invariably shared here but we're in agreement on this point. It would be a sorry sight if the world champions added the world's fin- est hitter to their brilliant cast. It would confirm the popular and unhealthy notion that in baseball the rich get richer, especially in the era of free agency.

Kuhn, who sees free agents under his bed, fore- sees an elitist society with all the best talent mono- polized by a few teams. This may be happening, but if so, it isn't a case of the rich feeding off their poor relations.

Steinbrenner can't carry Bob Carpenter's bank book. He couldn't buy out Gene Autry or William Wrigley or John Galbreath or Ray Kroc or Ewing Kaussman or Lorinda de Roulet or Gussie Busch or Charles Bronfman. What distinguishes the Yankees' owner is not his bank roll but his willing- ness to gamble, to spend big to make plenty. He may not have invested as heavily in free agents as Autry or Kroc or Brad Corbett of Texas but he has brought off the most spectacular ploys and he has been luckier than the others.

Inconsistencies in Pricing

Without a pipeline to Dun & Bradstreet, it isn't possible to compare the financial resources of all the owners dollar for dollar, but the ranking would not correspond to the team standings. The Padres, for one, would finish higher than they do. Which recalls a spring training incident.

As head of the McDonald hamburger chain, Kroc frequently makes unannounced visits to out- posts to check on the operation. While his employ- ees were working out in Yuma, Ariz., he dropped into a local outfit and was recognized immediately. It annoyed him to lose the advantage of surprise.

"I don't blame you, Ray," said Buzzie Bavasi, then the Padres' president, "especially when you consider how often customers in Yuma pull up in a Rolls-Royce to get a Big Mac."

The colloquy made a paragraph in the San Di- ego paper that was picked up by a wire service. The Padres opened the season in Cincinnati. That morning their owner joined Bavasi and others at breakfast. He was angry.

"Up in my room just now," he said, "there was a girl talking sports on television. She told a story about me driving up to McDonald's in Yuma in a $90,000 Rolls-Royce and getting sore because I was recognized."

"Well," Bavasi said, "what's wrong with that? It happened, didn't it?"

"Dammit!" Kroc said. "I never paid more than $50,000 for a Rolls-Royce in my life!"

Zoeller Takes San Diego Golf By Five Strokes

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Fuzzy Zoeller overcame treacherous playing conditions yes- terday to win the San Diego Open by five strokes.

It was Zoeller's first victory in five seasons on the PGA tour and he made it with a par 72 on a day in which wind, rain and hail pelted the Torrey Pines South Course. Zoeller, 27, started the final round with a two-stroke lead and his 72 defeated Tom Watson, Artie McNickle, Wayne Levi, and Bill Kratzert.

After opening the tournament with a 76 in heavy winds on Thurs- day, Zoeller shot a pair of 67s in the middle two rounds and finished with a 72-hole 6-under-par 282. The victory was worth $45,000.

"Now I know I can win," he said. "Winning again won't be as hard as winning the first time. But I'm not going to change anything. I got here playing the way I do, and I'm going to keep on playing the same way. There is no question I learned a lot from being close last year, and I learned a lot from win- ning, too."

How The Top 20 Did

How the Top Twenty teams in The Associated Press college basketball poll fared through games of January 22-28:

1.Notre Dame (12-2) beat Fordham 85-53; lost to Maryland 67-66

2.North Carolina (15-3) beat Wake Forest 76- 69; lost to Clemson 66-61

3.Indiana St. (18-0) beat So.Illinois 88-79; beat Creighton 77-69

4.Michigan St. (11-5) lost to Michigan 49-48; lost to Northwestern 83-65

5.Louisville (17-3) beat St.Louis 80-65; beat Vir- ginia Tech 82-72

6.UCLA (14-3) beat Washington St. 89-71; beat Washington 86-61

7.Duke (14-3) beat Virginia 84-66; beat Mar- quette 69-64

8.Illinois (16-4) lost to Iowa 58-52; lost to Michi- gan 56-54

9.Louisiana St. (14-3) beat Tennessee 77-75; lost to Georgia 93-88

10.Ohio St. (13-4) beat Northwestern 73-61; beat Indiana 66-63, OT

11.Georgetown (16-2) beat St. Francis, Pa. 74- 62; beat American 88-80

12.Syracuse (17-2) beat Rutgers 71-65; beat Temple 78-76, OT; beat Manhattan 113-68

13.Marquette (14-3) beat Oral Roberts 75-68; lost to Duke 69-64

14.Texas A&M (17-4) lost to Texas 89-66; beat TCU 57-43; beat Rice 81-62

15.Arkansas (13-4) lost to Baylor 70-67; beat SMU 79-67; beat Texas Tech 63-57

16.Temple (15-2) beat Delaware 96-89; lost to Syracuse 78-76, OT; beat St. Francis, N.Y. 65-63

17.Texas (14-4) beat Texas A&M 89-66; beat Baylor 77-76; beat SMU 98-62

18.Alabama (13-4) beat Florida 77-66; beat Mississippi St. 68-67

19.Vanderbilt (14-3) lost to Tennessee 71-70; beat Florida 57-56; beat Auburn 66-59

20 N. Carolina St. (13-6) beat East Carolina 104- 88; beat Virginia 87-67

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

New England 5, Winnipeg 6

Edmonton 3, Cincinnati 0

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

It's Questionable

WASHINGTON — For those of you who didn't hear President Carter's speech last week or did hear it but weren't quite sure what he said, I would like to give a Reader's Digest version of the talk. These are some of the questions and answers the president discussed:

Q: How is the State of the Union?
A: Sound.



Buchwald

Q: What kind of foundation are we building?
A: A "New Foundation" for a peaceful and prosperous world.

Q: How have we begun to build this foundation?
A: Together.

Q: What has inflation done to this country?
A: Wracked it.

Q: What is inflation?
A: A burden for all Americans but a disaster for the poor, the sick and the old.

Q: What does the government have to do to make the president's anti-inflation program work?
A: Its part.

Q: Will it be easy for Congress to hold down excess federal spending?
A: No.

Q: What do we have to do for unemployed Americans?
A: Provide jobs.

Q: How long have the American people waited for hospital costs to stop skyrocketing?
A: Long enough.

Q: What kind of economic system does the United States have?
A: The greatest in the world.

Q: How do the American people feel about the influence of private lobbying groups and the flood of private campaign money that threatens our electoral process?
A: Powerless.

Q: Which superpower will dominate the world?
A: None can and none will.

Q: What are our choices?
A: Anarchy and destruction or cooperation and peace.

Q: Do we have the desire to become the world's policeman?
A: No.

Q: What do we want to be known as?
A: The world's peacemaker.

Q: How are our ties with Japan and our European allies?
A: Stronger than ever.

Q: Have we won new respect in this hemisphere with the Panama Canal treaties?
A: Yes.

Q: What kind of an era are we entering with one-fourth of the world's people living in China?
A: A hopeful one.

Q: At the same time, what will we do to guarantee a prosperous, peaceful and secure life for the people of Taiwan?
A: Make a commitment.

Q: How are the Soviets expected to negotiate while discussing SALT-2?
A: In good faith.

Q: What kind of SALT-2 treaty will President Carter not sign?
A: One that cannot be verified.

Q: What is the thing Americans need not fear?
A: Change.

Q: What are the messages a bold generation of Americans is sending us across the centuries?
A: Justice, equality, unity, sacrifice, liberty, faith and love.

Writing Gags for a Living Is No Joke

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON (WP) — At 6 a.m., looking for laughs, Robert Orben snapped off his alarm clock — "I never move it from 6, I think it's rusted there" — scrambled into his blue terrycloth bathrobe, grabbed the newspaper, a cup of coffee, a legal pad, a ball point pen, and sat down on his couch overlooking all of Washington through the floor-to-ceiling window of his Arlington apartment.



Linda Wheeler, Washington Post

Gagwriter Orben: Jeans, Paris and Plains.

He read for two hours, taking notes, a routine he's followed for 33 years of writing 44 books of jokes, jokes for Red Skelton, Jack Paar, Dick Gregory, jokes for three four-page letters a month, jokes custom-tailored for politicians — Orben was a special assistant to President Gerald Ford — and for businessmen who pay $1,500 for five minutes of boffolas.

He hoped to write 25 jokes by 11 a.m. But it was slim pickings — headlines such as "Anti-Shah Toll at 30," for instance. Orben doesn't write jokes about unmitigated tragedy, offering the maxim: "If somebody falls down, it's funny. If they don't get up, it's not funny."

Nothing, that morning, was making a noise like a joke, to use another old comedy-writing phrase. There wasn't even good Cleveland material, but then, he'd written a lot of Cleveland jokes lately, Cleveland being the new "joke city," after Buffalo's shift to a milder winter:

- "Frankly, I didn't know Cleveland was in trouble until I asked the treasurer for change for a 20 — and he had to send out for it."

Comfortable

Orben chewed his lip with the ferocity that makes him a regular Chap Stick customer. Between his baldness on top and his crewcut on the sides he didn't have much hair left to fall out. When he was younger, he'd work all day and all night till he got those 25 jokes. But at 51, making a living he only describes as "comfortable," and the renter of one of the finest views in Washington, he takes it a little easier. But not much.

What he needed was the kind of subject that he can do line after line, like the test-tube babies:

- "I don't know what's happening to this world. Yesterday I heard a test tube singing: 'Yes, Sir, That's My Baby.' "
- "I dunno, somehow I never expected conception to be a spectator sport."
- "I wonder if test tubes ever have headaches?"

Bang, bang, bang, like the day *in California that he wrote 101* jokes. Of course, he's written so many jokes before and since that he can't remember any of them.

Anyhow, he kept drinking coffee and staring at the Potomac (he also thinks well in the shower) until he remembered the newspaper story about status jeans, $40 dungarees.

"You find a situation that's intrinsically funny," Orben will explain. "You figure out what's funny about it, then you do the construction of the joke."

That is, status jeans themselves are funny, the hip and the hick coming together:

- "If you've never seen status jeans, picture what would happen if Paris made Plains its sister city."

And how tight they are! By now he was really humming:

- Tight jeans are a "do-it-yourself vasectomy."
- Some Jeans are so tight that "sitting down in them automatically qualifies you for the Vienna Boys Choir."

Good Day

Now, a few days later, Orben has had another good day and he can relax and talk about life on humor's assembly line.

"I've never enjoyed the writing process, just the finished product," he says from a giant wicker chair. His hands fly, he sports a bright, tense, shy grin and eyes that look like he's sifting the conversation for angles, racing ahead to punch lines.

"The secret of writing comedy is to know where it's all going, then get ahead of it. Now I'm afraid that the parade will take a 90-degree turn and I'll go straight.

"In 1945, when I started, it was all girlfriend jokes: So ugly that. . . Drove so bad. Her cooking. In the '50s, humor became much more perceptive. Then it turned to social comment. Mort Sahl was the spearhead, very biting and acerbic. Until '76 or '77, it was all the humor of conflict. Now, Steve Martin is ushering in the humor of the next 10 years — good-natured zaniness. A few years ago I took time off and tried to write gentle humor, but it was very, very difficult."

Then again, he gave President Ford material that won laughs by being more self-deprecating than cutting:

- "It is a great pleasure — and a great honor — to be at Yale Law School's Sesquicentennial Convocation. And I defy anyone to say that and chew gum at the same time," said Ford in New Haven in 1975.

Power

Orben is accustomed to the wielding of power, however. His lines get repeated by everyone from Paul Harvey, the most listened-to man in radio, to "a monsignor in New Jersey who uses my stuff to relax people going on their first retreats.

"I don't mean to blow my own horn," Orben says. "But between Johnny Carson's monologues, the politically cartoonists such as Herblock and Oliphant, and me, if we all decide what the hot subject is in the country, that's what it is."

And after 33 years, he says that when it comes to custom-tailoring routings, "I write sure-fire jokes, demand-laugh jokes. A nightclub would be tougher because there the audience is daring you to make them laugh, but my clients are businessmen, mostly, and people want to be entertained by them rather than bored by a speech. Even if they miss, I set them up with savers for all the things that go wrong, and they always go wrong."

- When the microphone keeps dropping down: "Does anybody have any vitamin E?"
- When you garble wording: "And now, I'd like to repeat that in the original English."
- When someone near you sneezes: "Bless you. I knew my jokes were old, but I didn't know they were dusty."

PEOPLE: *Letter Discredits Ike Divorce Story*

Historian **Louis Galambos** says that story about the late **Dwight Eisenhower** wanting to divorce wife **Mamie** at the end of World War II in order to marry his wartime driver, Englishwoman **Kay Summersby**, is a lie, and he says he can prove it. Galambos is editing the former president's papers for Johns Hopkins University. He says he's found the famous "lost letter" in which Ike allegedly asked Gen. **George Marshall** for permission to return to the United States for a divorce. Galambos says Eisenhower did indeed write to Marshall — asking that Mamie be allowed to live with him in Europe. Says Galambos, "Mamie Eisenhower is vindicated."

* * *

"Midnight Express," a movie about a would-be drug smuggler, topped the 36th annual Golden Globe Awards of the Hollywood Foreign Press Association as best movie, but **Jon Voight** and **Jane Fonda** won the acting awards for their performances in "Coming Home." "Midnight Express," which details the imprisonment of a young American in Turkey, also won awards for **Oliver Stone**'s writing and for the debut performances of **Irene Miracle** and **Brad Davis**. It took honors for **John Hurt**, best supporting actor, and **Giorgio Moroder**, best original score. Members of the star-studded audience booed and hissed Stone when he called upon the government to allow "adults to pursue happiness in any way they can." "60 Minutes," a CBS news program, was named the best dramatic television series — the same category in which such shows as "Lou Grant" and "Battlestar Galactica" were nominated. Last week, "60 Minutes" producer **Don Hewitt** rejected the nomination. Comedian **Chevy Chase** accepted the award for the news show with the comment, "It's not my problem." Among the other honors: **Warren Beatty** was named best actor in a comedy or musical for his production of "Heaven Can Wait." Tied for best actress in that category were **Ellen Burstyn** for "Same Time Next Year" and **Maggie Smith** for "California Suite." And the World Film Favorite awards, determined by an international survey, went to Miss Fonda and **John Travolta**.

* * *

Games People Play: **Elton Miller**, 61, of Denver, defeated six other players to win a $50,000 first prize at the first Championship of Blackjack in Las Vegas. Miller surged into the lead with two straight ace-and-face-card blackjacks with 23 minutes remaining in the two-hour finals and won going away. Each of the seven finalists started with $500; Miller parlayed that into $3,720, far outdistancing **Norman Hem** of Singapore, who totalled $1,132. The seven finalists were survivors from the 1,408 who began play in December. . . **Jack Siemens**, who got his first poker lesson from his grandmother when he was 4, played head-to-head with **Doyle (Texas Dolly) Brunson**, for 3½ hours to win $27,000 first-place money for the lo-ball poker championship at the Amarillo Slim Super Bowl of Poker. . . Meanwhile, **Rick Wobensmith** became the king of darts. The Pitman, N.J., man beat **Conrad Daniels** of Hamilton, N.Y., to pocket $500 and the title in the open singles event at the New York Open Dart Championship. More than 700 men and women competed in seven categories — 251 of them in open singles — for prize money totaling $5,000.

* * *

Possibly because he used to be a professor and just naturally likes to teach, and probably because his Irish impishness rendered him unable to resist it, Sen. **Daniel Patrick Moynihan** has suggested that the "New Foundation" catch phrase in **President Carter's** recent State of the Union speech has an extremely interesting history. The New York Democrat wrote The Washington Post over the weekend to point out that the phrase appears in the first stanza of the Communist Internationale, which, Moynihan says, was "from 1918 to 1943 the national anthem of the Soviet Union." As he quotes it:

No more tradition's chain shall bind us
Arise, ye slaves! No more in thrall!
The earth shall rise on new foundations,
We have been naught, we shall be all.

* * *

Grandpa Jones, a banjo player and comedian on the "Hee Haw" television series, will be formally installed into the Country Music Hall of Fame on Wednesday. Jones, who was selected for the hall of fame last October, will present the hall of fame with a banjo he has used for 50 years.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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